

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

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Vol. LXV. No. 10. Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., November 26, 1930. Price \$2.00 Per Year. 25 Cents Per Copy.



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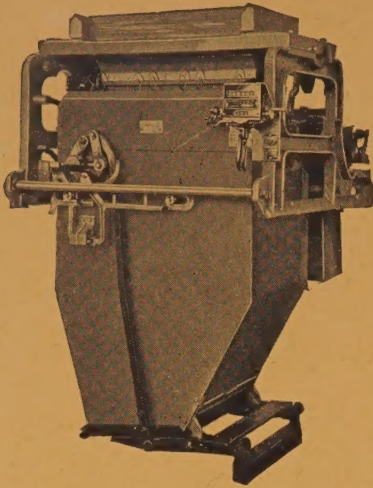
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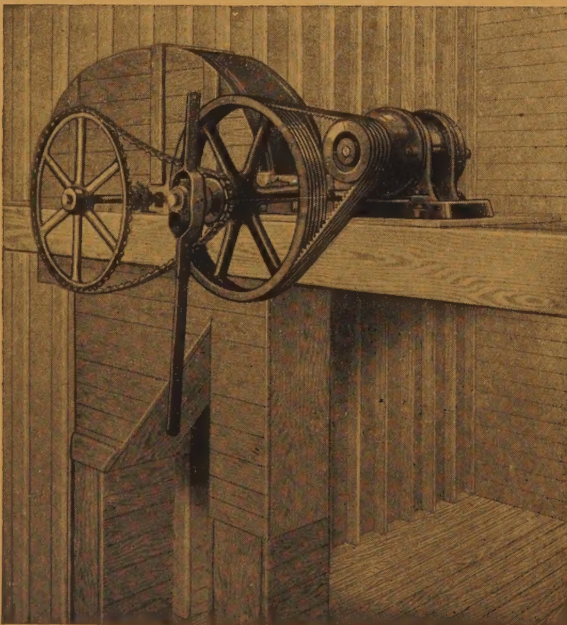
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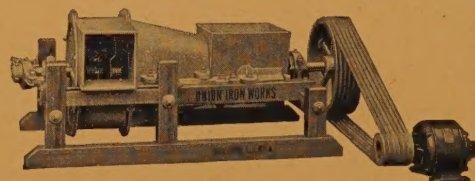
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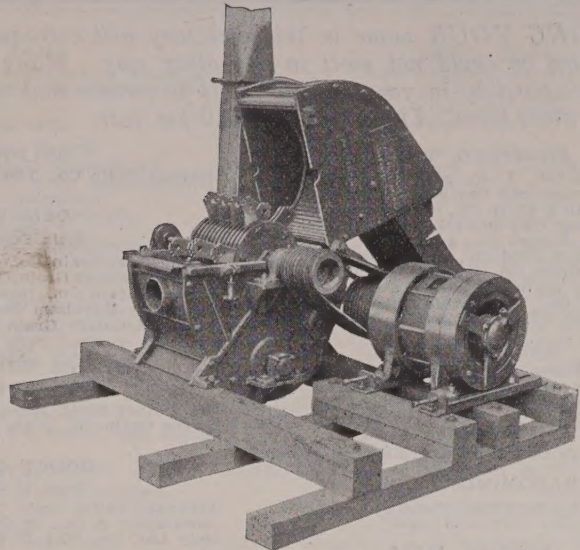
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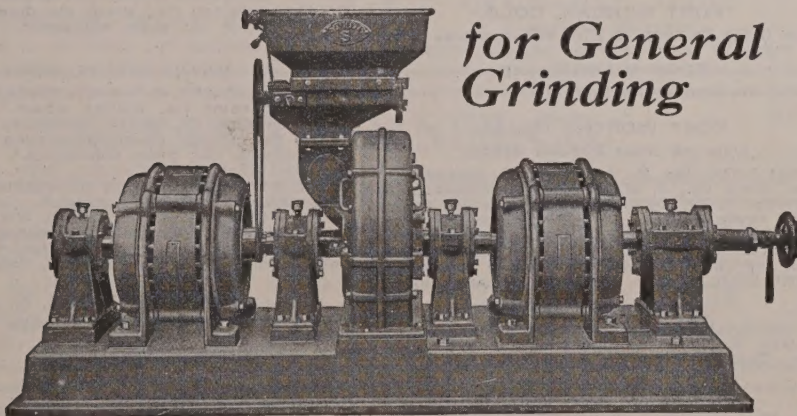


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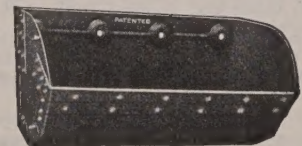
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(Continued on next page.)

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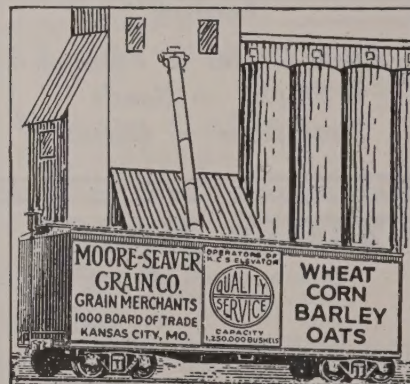
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CEDAR RAPIDS GRAIN CO.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa

GRAIN BUYERS

Consignments Solicited

WE OPERATE A LARGE DRIER

Piper Grain & Mfg. Co.

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Receivers — Shippers

Corn — Oats — Wheat

Operating elevators on C&NW and CRI&P

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203 Merchants Exchange
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Operating Missouri Pacific Elevator
Capacity 4,000,000 Bushels

J. H. Teasdale Com. Co.
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Grain, Seeds, Hay, Mill Products, Etc.
Efficient Service Since 1848

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**
Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Toberman Grain Company
GRAIN, HAY AND SEEDS
A long established house, energetic, enterprising and alert for your interests.
Let us handle your consignments
300 Merchants Exchange St. Louis, Mo.

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CHICAGO—KANSAS CITY

Corn—Wheat—Natural and Sulphured Oats and Barley
UPDIKE GRAIN CORPORATION

Elevator Capacity 5,600,000 Bushels
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Federal Bonded Warehouse—Capacity, 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

I don't see how I could get along without your paper.—G. H. McCarel.
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Send your consignments to
Seymour-Wood Co.
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Lewis Grain Corp.
A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
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Every one in the grain business should take the Journal. I am more than pleased with it.—E. E. Hamersly, R. R. No. 1, Terre Haute, Ind.

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COMMISSION BUFFALO, N. Y. BROKERAGE

Your Elevator's Wants Are Supplied in These Columns

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GRAIN and FEED
Own and Operate the
IRON CITY GRAIN ELEVATOR
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Branch Office at Clarksburg, W. Va.**HARPER GRAIN CO.**
Wabash Building
*Modern elevator facilities
at your command.*

The writer has received pleasure and profit from reading your publication from the time our business was incorporated in 1907, and wishes you a long and prosperous life.—W. O. Mansfield, Davenport,

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Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**HALLET & CAREY CO.**
Grain Merchants
Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg**CEREAL GRADING COMPANY**
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MINNEAPOLIS MINN.
GRAIN We Buy, Sell, Store and Ship all Kinds of Grain,
Choice Milling Wheat and Rye Selected by Expert Buyers. Own and Operate Elevator "L."**CARGILL ELEVATOR CO.**
DULUTH, MINNEAPOLIS, MILWAUKEESpecializing in
MILLING WHEATGet Our Quotations
Samples Furnished on RequestRepresented by
CARGILL GRAIN CO. F. M. TURNBULL
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There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Fraser-Smith Co.
GRAIN
Minneapolis - - Milwaukee
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Our large system of Terminals and country lines enables us to quote attractive prices and give prompt service on all classes of feed and milling grain.
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Grain Shippers and Receivers MINNEAPOLIS—DULUTH Business Founded 1882**CONFIRMATION
BLANKS****Simple - Complete - Safe**

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½ x 8".

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

I have been a reader of your paper for the last 10 years. Your ideas have always been progressive and interesting, and in my opinion to the best interests of the grain trade. As long as I am connected with the grain business in any capacity, I will consider it a duty to myself as well as to the Grain Dealers Journal to read your valuable paper and keep myself up-to-date with what is going on in the grain growing countries of the world.—James Burden, supt. Panama Pac. Gr. Ter., Ltd., Victoria, B. C.

A BIG SURPRISE

awaited those who "listened in" to get the election results on November 4.

A big surprise awaits those who have never installed a

Zeleny Thermometer System

You couldn't imagine such a result as took place on November 4, and it is impossible to know the results of operating an elevator with bins equipped with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

until after you have operated with it.

Grain and mill men who lease storage space are or ought to be interested in storing grain in bins equipped with the

Zeleny Thermometer System

as it will save them money on storage charges because of eliminating unnecessary turning expense to determine the condition of the grain, and they can also obtain weekly reports from the elevator showing just what the condition is, and thereby be the judge as to when to and when not to turn their grain.

The Zeleny System will save you money. Those who have it will tell you how. Catalog No. 6 will tell you who has two or more installations of the system.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Sentenced to Death by

LARVACIDE
(Chlorpicrin)

Armies of them—weevils, moths, rodents—all quickly fall before LARVACIDE as it vaporizes and fills every nook and cranny of the infested areas. Penetrating to the depths of every storage space.

Easily used—its fumes are so self-announcing to humans your men can safely fumigate your entire plant over a week end.

Our "year 'round control method" will save you money—write for free information regarding it.

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Sole Selling Agents for Isco Chemical Co., Inc.,
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Holding the Surplus Up Where the
Consumers of the World Can See
It Will Not Help the Producers



Chicago Daily News

When you "hop on a
Humphrey" you save
time, energy and
promote ef-
ficiency.



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Employees'
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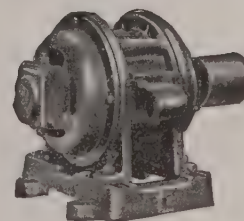
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Humphrey
Elevator Co.
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Younglove Engineering Company

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
Coal Pockets, Feed Plants
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*"If Better Elevators Are Built
They will STILL Be Youngloves"*

SPECIALIZING
Concrete Pits that ARE Waterproof

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GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS

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INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING COMPANY

Contracting Engineers

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Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
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R. M. Van Ness Construction Company

*Designers and Builders of
MODERN GRAIN ELEVATORS, MILLS
AND WAREHOUSES
Repair Work, Supplies and
Correspondence solicited
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B I R C H A R D Construction Co.

*Architects and Contractors
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SHEET METAL WORK

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A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

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ERECTS Elevators
Corn Mills
FURNISHES Warehouses
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CRAMER Elevators

are preferred elevators be-
cause each is designed and
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Plans and Specifications Furnished

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

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*Designers and Builders
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Compiled especially for use by the
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Reduce your telegraph tolls. Keep
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Its 146 pages contain 13,745 code
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Grain Dealers Journal
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

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GOOD ELEVATORS*
Let us furnish your machinery
17 JOHNSON BLDG., AMARILLO, TEX.

THE Star Engineering Company

Designers and Builders of modern,
efficient grain elevators, feed
plants, and associated build-
ings. Every plant designed
to best suit individual
requirements.

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Designers and Builders of
**Grain Elevators, Flour Mills and Associated
Buildings**

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Chicago, Ill.

If What You Want you see advertised, tell the advertiser. If Not--Tell the Journal

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

Engineers — Constructors
Fort William, Ont. Minneapolis, Minn.



N. M. Paterson Co., Ltd. 2,500,000 Bu. Elevator Fort William, Ont.

DESIGNED for the years
ahead—an advance we pro-
pose to maintain.

FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers and Constructors

333 North Michigan Avenue

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.



3,000,000 Bushel Concrete Grain
Elevator

Designed and Built for
A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, Ill.

GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY

HORNER & WYATT, CONSULTING ENGINEERS

CHOSE

"THE DAY SYSTEM"

OF

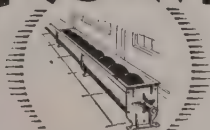
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For: MAXIMUM PROTECTION
LOW OPERATING COST
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THE DAY COMPANY, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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Cold Rolled
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Wear Long—Run True—Evenly Balanced

Webster & Weller Mfg. Cos. 1840 N. Kostner Ave., Chicago

Webster and Weller
FINEST CONVEYORS FOR 50 YEARS



RENT
OR
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FORM JACKS

for
Grain Elevator and
Grain Storage
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Accurately Machined.
Quick and Easy Operating
Positive Clutch.

Write for prices to

**THE WESTERN IRON
& FOUNDRY CO.**

Wichita, Kansas

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



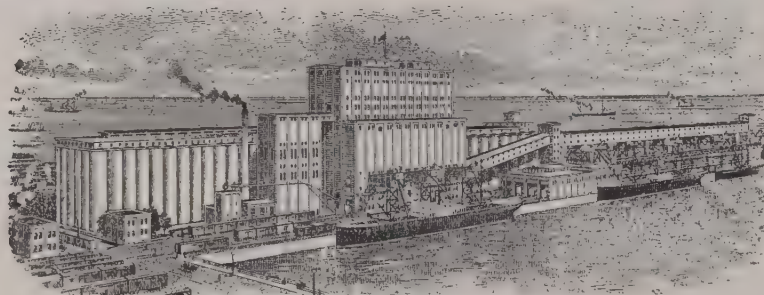
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels

Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

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FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR

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DALHART, TEXAS
Designs—Builds—Equips
Grain Elevators
Chop Mills Warehouses

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Consulting Engineer
332 S. La Salle St. - Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Webster 7126

Newell Const. & Mchy. Co.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa
30 Years' Successful Experience
Builders and designers of Feed Mills and
Mixing Plants, Grain Elevators, Ware-
houses, etc. Machinery Jobbers.

A Life Guard With Plenty To Do



Omaha World-Herald

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.
Contractors and Builders of
Grain Elevators that more
than satisfy the most critical.

Elevators, Mills, Warehouses

Designed, Built, Repaired
Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
HOGENSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
Corn Exchange Minneapolis, Minn.

HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

L. H. OLSON

Silver Lake, Kans.
Specializing in
Building - Remodeling - Repairing
Country Grain Elevators

Say you saw it in the

Journal

When you write our advertisers
Thanks

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to

Produce Results

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers

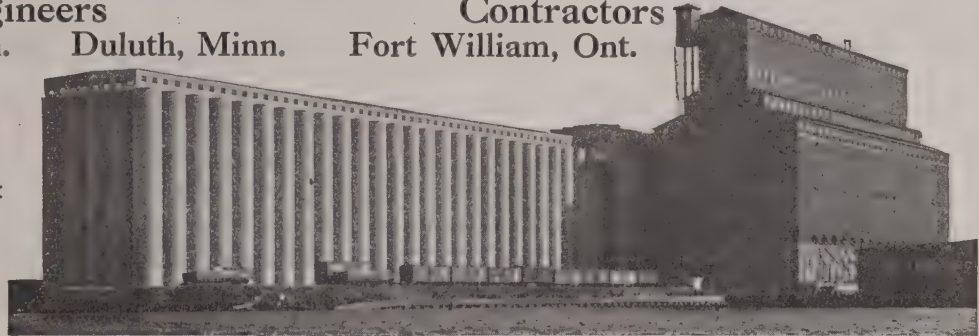
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Minneapolis, Minn.

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Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.

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3,000 Barrel Mill—2,500,000 Bus. Grain
Storage

Designed and Built in Three Periods of Construction by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

600 Mutual Building

Grain Elevators — Flour and Feed Mills

Kansas City, Mo.

THEODORE E. SCHNITZLER

Consulting and Designing Engineer

516-B MERCANTILE EXCHANGE BLDG.
Grain Elevators Industrial Buildings
Flour Mills Feed Plants CHICAGO, ILL. Warehouses Docks, Etc.

Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Inc.

1609-10-11 Landreth Bldg.

ST. LOUIS, MO

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

Flour and Feed Mills

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Chalmers & Borton

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Kansas City, Mo.

Engineers — Constructors

Grain Elevators — Feed Mills

Warehouses

Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Select Your Insurance Company As You Select Your Bank

For its Financial Responsibility
and the
Character of its Management

The MILL MUTUALS stand all tests

Western Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Kansas City, Mo.
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Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Fort Worth, Texas
Pennsylvania Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
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MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU

230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois

(Operated by the Mill Mutuals)

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1930 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire & Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Elevators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)
E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V.P., Bridgewater, S.D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.



A FINAL CHECK

of your fire extinguishing appliances before cold weather may save your plant. See that extinguishers are in good working order. Fill up the water barrels, adding salt or calcium chloride if necessary, and make certain buckets are in place. Exercise the "pound of prevention".

Don't let fire catch you unprepared.

GRAIN DEALERS NATIONAL MUTUAL FIRE INS. CO.

INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

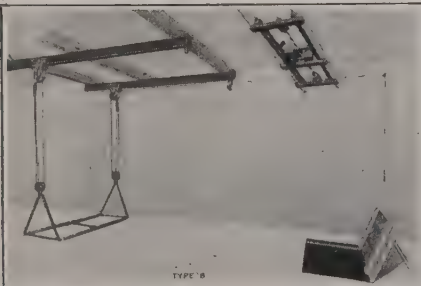
J. J. Fitzgerald
Secretary-Treasurer
Indianapolis, Ind.

C. R. McCotter
Asst. Secy. and Western Mgr.
Omaha, Neb.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain Dealers Journal. It reaches them twice each month.

McMILLIN TRUCK DUMP For Electric Power



One standard size dump car supplies all lengths of vehicles as the overhead track and trolleys will raise the vehicle at any point along its travel. Supplied with either rack or wheel hooks.

Motor, speed reducer, and drums completely assembled in one unit using forward and reverse magnetic switch with push button control. By extending track, any number of dump doors can be dumped into. Easily installed and under complete control of the operator at all times.

Write for further particulars and circular on our complete line of dumps. We manufacture dumps for both electrical as well as belt and hand power.

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN
525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt of price; or on trial to responsible parties. Has automatic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



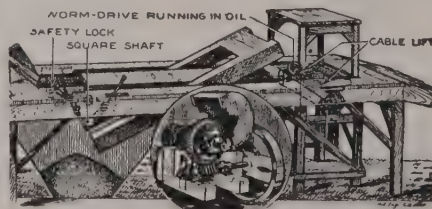
10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

**TYDEN
CAR SEALS**
Bearing shipper's name and consecutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
Write for samples and prices.

INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.

Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.



NEWELL CONST. & MACHINERY CO.
Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Originators of the Electric Truck Dump

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Retail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

London, Eng.—We have always found Grain Dealers Journal very interesting and shall certainly continue to take this paper, as it gives us a lot of very useful information.—By A. K. G., central wheat department, Spillers Limited.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—Good elevator for sale. Write 65V4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—My elevators for sale. For information write 64B5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ILLINOIS—Fine cribbed elevator for sale, almost new, on I. C. northeast of Bloomington; on hard road in corn belt; good grain territory; cost \$11,000 will take \$8,000. Farmers State Bank, Colfax, Ill.

OHIO BARGAINS—Elevators at New Holland and Atlanta for sale at bargain. Capacities of 20,000 and 10,000 bushels respectively. On Penn. Ry. Write 65V5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SO. MICH.—Electrically equipped grain and bean elevator, with grinder, feeds, seeds, produce and coal. Property in best of condition; live town; good territory. Money maker. Write A. K. Tucker, Leslie, Mich.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

AN **ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

ILLINOIS—Two first class elevators in McLean Co. for sale at a price that is right if taken at once. Plenty of business and good town to live in. Write 65W14, Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

OHIO—40,000-bushel iron-clad elevator for sale; handles sidelines of coal, feed and seed. Will price right for quick sale. Part cash will handle this sale. Only elevator in town. Address 65U8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

TENN.—25,000 bus. elevator for sale with one bin for turning; also mill that will mill 125-bbl. of flour per day, and meal mill that will mill 20-bush. per hour. Good town on main line of I. C. R. R., 100 miles north of Memphis. Have own track, good brick office, retail coal yards, and plenty of good warehouses. Could easily be converted into a feed plant. Will sell or prefer selling one-half to a good man that wants to work. Obion Mill & Elevator Co., Obion, Tenn.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTH DAKOTA—Five grain elevators and one lumber yard for sale; all located at good points. Will sell all or any part to suit purchaser. Write Box 36, Mitchell, S. D.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

KANSAS—Bargain offer on two elevators, 10 miles apart, can be conveniently operated together. Both modern, well-equipped houses at good points for diversified business. 65X7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR RENT

KANSAS—Elevator with feed business for sale or rent. For information write the Cambridge State Bank, Cambridge, Kans.

ELEVATOR AND FEED MILL

CHICAGO—Elevator and feed mill complete for sale; operating; capacity 5 to 6 cars per day. Bargain. Write 65V7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ AND USE THEM.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WANT TO HEAR from owner having elevator or other business for sale. Give particulars and cash price. John Black, A 47, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

WANT TO BUY good elevator worth the money. Advise annual volume of business and anything else pertaining to business. Write 65X5, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

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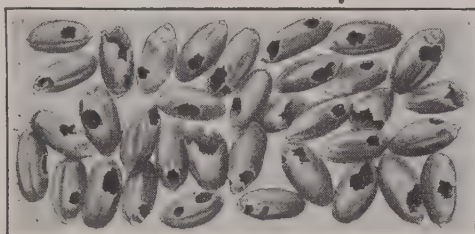
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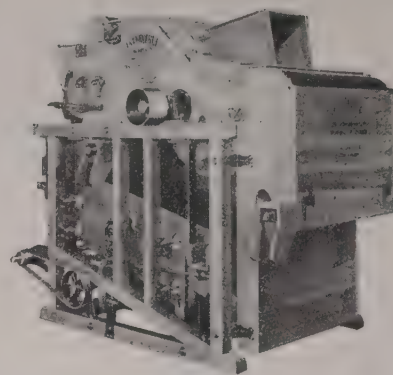
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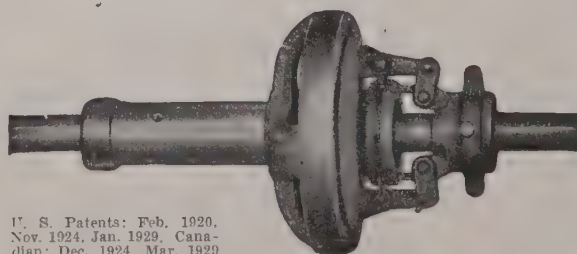
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Established 1882
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Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

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LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 26, 1930

ONE GOOD CROP and a rising market would help the producers and elevator operators to forget the disastrous meddling with grain marketing by the politicians.

SALESMEN traveling among the grain dealers of the Southwest report that the low prices of materials is stimulating much planning of new elevator facilities for handling the 1931 crops.

A WELL developed trade in profitable side lines has saved many an elevator operator from disaster this fall. Holding unhedged grain for a more profitable market has netted many a dealer a heavy loss. Even the Farm Board has a loss of over fifty cents a bushel on its wheat.

IMPROVED ROADS in Iowa, Missouri and some sections of other grain surplus states have helped to swell the demand for truck dumps and scales, as well as for larger legs, anti-friction bearings and modern head drives. Travelers believe active enquiries indicate many improvements before the 1931 crop is gathered.

EASY CREDIT has helped many farmers to freeze the elevator operators' working capital. Charging seven per cent interest on all entries over thirty days old helps to bring in the cash.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS are curious to know WHO is financing the oat hullers being trucked from farm to farm in Iowa. About the only way to meet this competition is with similar, but superior service.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have persisted in buying grain without hedging against their purchases this season now deeply regret their failure to invest in insurance against falling prices. It is so cheap none can afford to try to do business without it.

AS SOON as Congress takes the Government out of the many lines of business into which the Farm Board has tricked it, the firms and corporations long engaged in those lines will expend many millions in much needed repairs and improvements. So long as the "revolving fund" is used to give employment to the agitators and the racketeers, private enterprise will serve as best it can without investing additional capital.

FEES for grain inspection and weighing should not be the medium for taxation. Adequate remuneration for the personnel actually indispensable for the performance of the best service can be assured by creating a revolving fund, so that the savings effected by business management of the inspection department will inure to the department, instead of being diverted to the general funds of the state. Since it began functioning 22 years ago the Wisconsin State Grain and Warehouse Commission has turned over to the general fund \$500,000, a saving that should be credited to the efficient management of the state department, but turned back in some way to the country shippers who contributed it, by a reduction, that may be temporary, in the fee.

MANY PEOPLE look upon the U. S. S. R. as being a competitor in the world's markets only in so far as wheat, lumber, oil and one or two other commodities, are concerned. That this is far from the truth, however, is proven by advertisements carried in the metropolitan newspapers by the Amtorg Trading Corp'n (the purchasing and sales organization in this country for the U. S. S. R.). Among the Russian products offered for sale in the United States are: fish, crabmeat, mushrooms, dried and canned fruits, nuts, honey, mustard, red clover, vetch, sugar beet and sunflower seeds, butter, poultry, peas, beans, tobacco, beet pulp, etc. As production costs under the Soviet plan, do not have to be considered, tariff barriers are ineffective, and some other method of meeting this competition in our own markets, and some kind of world wide defensive organization may eventually be found necessary, if in the meantime, the socialistic regime in Russia does not collapse.

STORAGE charges of one cent a month have kept many elevator operators out of the red on this crop.

THE WHEAT GROWER, who believed in the price pegging power of the Farm Board and stored his crop is very sad these days, while the farmer who sold his crop soon as harvested received a good price and paid all his bills much to the disgust of the meddling politicians, who think they know all about the grain business. And Mr. Hoover expressed himself as against the Government in Business.

POOLING has proved such a dismal failure in Manitoba, the promoters in wild despair are demanding that the government permit a plebiscite on a proposal to require all grain growers to join the pool. Liberty loving Americans are not accustomed to permitting autocrats to regulate their private lives and habits even tho the vote is against them. Compulsory pooling would result in more bootlegging of wheat than any of the prairie provinces have yet known.

THE ARKANSAS senator crops up again with his perennial bill to stop short selling on wheat and cotton exchanges. He has just served notice that he will call for hearings in December on his bill. If the misguided senator had his way the grain market would be subject to precipitate drops over night and during the sessions without intervening trades to break the fall. Buyers would be frightened off, and the ultimate effect would be just the opposite of what the wise senator intended.

PRODUCE dealers doing an interstate business will pay the meddling bureaucrats of the U. S. Dept. of Agri. \$10 a year for a license to do business after Dec. 10th. It is not expected that this will help the produce growers or shippers, but it will provide a lot of easy berths for lazy regulators and increase the cost of doing business. In a few years all citizens will be working for the Government spying on one another or regulating the conduct of one another, but who will pay the taxes to support the loafers.

"BUY A LOAD OF WHEAT" is the latest campaign inaugurated in Canada, in hope of helping the Pool carry its burden in the face of declining markets. Changing ownership of the large surplus piled up by the Pool would not minimize its depressing influence on the market. Neither will the late purchases by the Federal Farm Board permanently boost prices unless the grain is shipped to China, Alaska or some foreign clime not generally included in the market for surplus producers. The activities of the Canadian Wheat Pool and of the U. S. Farm Board in trying to boost the price of Europe's bread has so stimulated wheat production in other countries 73 cents promises to be a high price for years to come. The only relief in sight is a complete crop failure of some large surplus producing country or the collapse of all pool and governmental activities in the wheat market. Producers have suffered dearly from their meddling.

The Curse of the Farm Board

Diligent enquiry and investigation by cautious farmers, who are weary of being used by the politicians, the farm agitators and racketeers fail to disclose one real benefit traceable to the work of the Federal Farm Board. True, a lot of the taxpayers' money has been turned over to promoters, and some lame ducks may have been saved from bankruptcy, but they were neither farmers or friends of farmers. The word "Farmers" is often used in a corporate name to lure the unwary into buying stock, as well as to make it easier to borrow money.

Since Nov. 4th members of Congress are not so sure the farmers of the U. S. wish to be relieved of the right to market their grain where they can get the most for it, so will scrutinize the Farm Board's demands for more money with unusual vigilance. Most wheat and cotton growers know the Board's hoarding tactics have brot stagnation and depression to the markets without stimulating the demand for their products in the least.

It is true the Board has invested many million dollars in a vain attempt to peg the prices of wheat and cotton and in spite of recent purchases prices continue to sag. In attempting to hold the price of wheat at \$1.25 last February, the Farm Board accumulated 69,000,000 bushels and ever since has held its large stock in the show windows, a depressing load on the market. Naturally shrewd buyers have pursued a hand-to-mouth policy ever since; they have no need to worry about supplies of wheat so long as the Farm Board stubbornly persists in publicly hoarding surplus stocks.

The Canadian Wheat Pool has also been trying for several years to boost the price of wheat to European buyers and thereby has greatly stimulated the production of wheat in countries usually large importers. England tried to boost the price of rubber to the consumers of the world with the result that countries new to rubber production will soon be offering large supplies and the English rubber plantations will suffer from new competition forever more—the reward of greed.

The activities of the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board have permanently depressed the price of wheat by promising to boost it. Not only have the European consumers opened many new fields to the cultivation of wheat in hope of escaping the greed of North America's price boosters, but the farmers of Australia, Argentine, India and Russia have been encouraged to open new lands to wheat. They, too, wish to profit from the promised high prices. In the meantime North America's wud-be wheat price boosters have accumulated such a large surplus the strongest financial institutions are sorely strained to carry the load and each month producers are forced to accept new record low prices for their grain. Eight months ago the hoarders could have sold the surplus to Europe with a small loss. Since then the market has declined over fifty cents a bushel and the de-

pressing influence of the large stocks is still active. The poolers of both countries may have learned that it is very easy to buy a large stock of wheat, but quite difficult to dispose of it at a profit.

The impractical dreamers have led the wheat producers of the U. S. and Canada and their Governments into a low price marsh that bids fair to swamp all of them along with their visionary schemes for controlling the world's wheat market.

Until the large stocks of wheat now congesting North American terminals are dissipated and the buzzards now threatening Europe with a permanent boost in the price of its bread are crowded off the salary roost, the wheat producers of North America had best abandon wheat farming and apply themselves to an intensive study of economic laws, always keeping in mind that wheat is a world commodity produced by many countries.

"Wait a While Longer"

In an address before the Nat'l Grange, at Rochester, N. Y., on Nov. 14, J. C. Stone, of the Farm Board again made the plea that the country wait a while longer before condemning the Marketing Act. He made the same plea at the Columbus, Ohio, meeting of the American Institute of Co-operation on July 7. In both addresses, he said the Board believed it would take "several years" for the national sales organizations to become "properly organized and officered" and time must be given to the farmers to become informed.

Now as a matter of history, there have been co-operative associations in this country since the time of George Washington, and the Grange, which was founded in 1867, soon took an active part in forming both co-operative buying and selling units. So long ago as in 1919, the U. S. D. A., reported that there were about 14,000 farmers co-operative ass'ns and that they, in that year, marketed \$1,500,000,000 worth of products.

It cannot be said, therefore that the farmers do not know about them. There are even those who say the main difficulty in getting joiners now, is that the farmers know altogether too much. They are unwilling to turn the marketing of their products, over a period of 5 or 10 years, to some one whom they do not know; never heard of, and never saw, and then to get an indefinite price for these products, payable in dribs and strung out over a period of months and in some instances, years.

Unless most students of human nature are wrong, it is going to take more than the eloquence of the members of the Farm Board, the U. S. D. A., the State Colleges and the county agents to enroll a majority of our farmers in the different pools. They are judging future performance by past history, and the record gives them but little encouragement.

"You can fool some people all of the time; all of the people, some of the time, but you cannot fool all of the people all of the time."

"Grow Less Get More"

In Circular No. 2, under the above heading, the Farm Board, among other things, says:

One thing successful manufacturers learned a long time ago was that they could not make money when they produced more than they could sell at a profit. So they adopted a policy of adjusting production to demand, at the same time doing everything they could to increase the demand.

The agricultural marketing act recognizes the need for applying this same principle to farming if that industry is to get on a sound financial basis. Government assistance is provided not only for building up a farmer-owned and controlled marketing system, but also for adjusting production to the potential consumer demand.

Following this the circular quotes the Agricultural Marketing Act, as to the duties of the Farm Board and then discusses its recommendation for reducing wheat and cotton acreage. Its defense of its position in this matter is in part, as follows:

A study of the market records of the principal crops of the country brings out very forcefully the fact that the farmer very seldom, if ever, gets as large a return for any crop that is overproduced as he does for one of the size normally absorbed by the market.

It is true that potatoes are a perishable commodity and that where a surplus can not be carried over the price will respond more quickly to the quantity than some other commodity, but in general the rule seems to hold true on pretty much everything.

Livestock furnishes a very striking comparison as between the price of hogs and sheep. Hog production in recent years has kept pretty closely in balance with domestic consumptive demand and as a result the prices have so far resisted the effect of the general business depression better than any other agricultural commodity. As compared to this, in recent years there has been a very rapid increase in the production of feeding lambs and in consequence the producer has had a very sad experience.

As to potatoes, they are highly perishable, compared with wheat and cotton and the size of the crop would therefore have a far greater influence upon price. At the same time, there are other factors as a study of statistics clearly shows.

For example, production during the past 10 years, has ranged from 320,915,000 to 465,350,000 bus., and the Dec. 1, farm value from \$251,048,000 to \$600,120,000, and if supply alone influenced price, the two sets of figures should maintain the same relative position over a period of years.

That this is not at all true is evidenced by the fact the 1927 crop was 555,000 bus. less than that of 1921 and its Dec. 1 farm value was \$73,037,000 less; the 1923 crop was 3,455,000 bus. less than that of 1924, but the 1923 crop was valued at \$62,792,000 more, and the 1929 crop was 2,993,000 bus., less than that of 1926, but the 1926 crop was valued at \$31,485,000 more.

In that part of the Board's statement concerning livestock there is the following: "Hog production in recent years has kept pretty closely in balance with domestic consumptive demand," etc., but export figures do not substantiate any such statement. As a matter of fact our exports of pork and pork products have, during the past 10 years, averaged 1,429,450,000 lbs. per year, a figure of sufficient size to indicate that we are far from a domestic production and consumption balance.

Apparently the Farm Board needs a much larger staff of "experts" than it now maintains, with the assignment of some that are analytical, to the preparation of propaganda.

Your Selling Methods

For a long time the need of better salesmanship by country elevator operators has been apparent. In every other industry manufacturers have assisted dealers in the development of better selling methods. In the grain trade there has been no manufacturer who has seen the possibilities offered him as a result of a co-operative effort on his part in promoting the sales of the retailer.

We believe that better selling is the grain dealer's most important consideration. We have given this much thought and are glad to announce that we have completed arrangements for a very comprehensive merchandising service. That this service may at all times be most useful to readers we invite questions, comments or suggestions as to ways in which the service may be made more valuable to retailers.

The first article of a series to appear, entitled "Selling Your Business to the Community" appears in this number. Peruse it carefully and give us your impressions.

Canadian Wheat Pool on the Rocks

The Provincial Governments of Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Alberta having become involved to the extent of \$29,000,000 by guaranteeing the banks against a drop in the price of wheat below their loan price to the Pool are satisfied the burden of price maintenance is too great and have requested the Dominion Government to aid.

Just as the burden was too great for Brazil in maintaining the price of coffee, altho it controlled the greater part of the world's crop, so will the Dominion controlling thru the Pool only 3 per cent of the world's wheat crop find the load on the taxpayers too heavy.

Premier Bennett of the Dominion sensed the impracticability of the stabilization plan and declined to commit himself until after his return from Europe Dec. 1. Meantime the premiers of the western provinces are bringing all possible pressure to bear on the central government, Acting Prime Minister Sir George Perley having vetoed their proposals, which were:

1. That the government put the minimum price of wheat at 70 cents.
2. That it guarantee the banks against loss on account of the wheat pool.
3. That it establish a stabilization board similar to the stabilization corporation of the United States.

The Pool's danger line is 59 cents, and the situation at present is that the banks and the provincial governments are carrying the Pool on the thinnest margin, and will continue to do so in hope of aid from the central government of Canada.

Water barrels and buckets must not be overlooked. A fire, which starts while employees are about the premises, seldom makes headway, if water barrels and buckets are properly maintained. Everyone knows instinctively how to use a water bucket.—Pennsylvania Millers Insurance Com'te.

Exclusive Right to Side Track

F. W. Stock in 1884 executed an agreement with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Co. providing that Stock furnished a right of way from the main line of the railroad company, about 1,285 feet, to his flour mill; that he grade it, construct and maintain necessary fences and cattle guards; that he execute a lease to the railroad company of the right of way, free of rent and taxes, for as long as the company should maintain the spur; that he deed it certain other property for a right of way; and that he operate his mill continuously and ship all his in and out products over the lessee's road. The railroad company agreed to furnish the ties and steel for the track and to switch cars between the mill and the main line without charge, with option to take up its track if at any time the mill should cease operations for a period of six months. On the same day the stipulated deed was given and a lease executed of a 30-foot strip of land "for right of way for a spur or branch track to the mill of the said Stock."

Sometimes the railroad company backed a freight or passenger train upon the spur to permit another to pass on the mainline. Other than this, the branch track was used exclusively for the purposes of the Stock mill from 1884 to 1920, when, over plaintiff's protest, a side track was run from it to the plant of Litchfield Dairy Ass'n, and in 1927, against plaintiff's protest in advance, the latter siding was extended 200 feet to the plant of defendant association, a competitor of plaintiff. Since then freight to and from such plants has been hauled over plaintiff's spur between the plant siding and the main line and switching for them done on its tracks. The Litchfield Dairy Ass'n was not made a party to the suit and its status is not in issue.

The Court said: The agreement and lease gave the railroad company no authority to construct other tracks connecting with plaintiff's branch nor to use the leased premises for the benefit of any other shipper. The transaction was a private arrangement for the exclusive purposes of the parties to it. Plaintiff's property cannot be diverted to another use without violation of the lease.

The testimony showed considerable inconvenience to plaintiff from operation of the siding, but it was not evaluated in money. The familiar principle is invoked that, as plaintiff's loss is small in proportion to the damage an injunction would cause defendant, a court of equity should not restrain the unlawful use. *Potter v. Street Railway*, 83 Mich. 285, 47 N. W. 217, 10 L. R. A. 176. The principle is an equitable one and is merely a statement of a phase of the proposition that all the circumstances will be taken into consideration, including the damage to the respective parties, in granting or withholding the discretionary writ of injunction. It is an exception to the rule that, where an injury materially lessens the enjoyment of real property by the owner, an injunction will issue to restrain its continuance. *Newaygo Mfg. Co. v. Chicago & West Michigan Ry. Co.*, 64 Mich. 114, 30 N. W. 910.

The equities favor plaintiff. Its predecessor had paid a valuable consideration for an exclusive spur, in the way of conveyance of right of way, which defendant railroad company still retains. Admeasurement in money of the inconvenience to plaintiff would be extremely difficult, although real. Its remedy at law would be inadequate. To appropriate plaintiff's property without its consent to the use of a competitor is unjust. Violations of contract should not be encouraged. Defendants are not only seeking to use plaintiff's property in violation of a valid contract, rent free and at its expense by way of taxes, but they assumed to so use it and incurred the expense, which they now ask the court to consider as an equity in their

favor, after explicit notice of plaintiff's claims, against its vigorous protest, without a showing of necessity or public convenience, and in willful and high-handed disregard of its rights. All of this was without fair excuse, as defendant railroad company has a remedy by condemnation to acquire such trackage as it needs. To refuse an injunction would be tantamount to a judgment of condemnation in favor of defendants and without just compensation to plaintiff.

The decree of the lower court in favor of plaintiffs, F. W. Stock & Sons, enjoining the railroad company and the competing Litchfield Co.-op. Shippers Ass'n from use of plaintiffs track was affirmed Oct. 3, 1930, by the Supreme Court of Michigan. 232 N. W. Rep. 395.

Grain Companies' Books Inviolable

The Supreme Court at Vancouver, B. C., recently decided that the grain terminal companies there could not be compelled to produce their records in an arbitration proceeding between a ship owner and a charterer which involved payments of demurrage for delay in loading grain cargo at the port of Vancouver.

The two principals in the dispute are English firms. The Carlton was delayed on arrival in February, 1928, in obtaining a grain cargo.

In addition to a legal interpretation of the charter party, the arbitrator was invited to find whether there was a grain cargo ready for the ship. To determine this point, R. Chapman & Son subpoenaed various grain terminal officials to produce their records to show that there was grain available. Mr. Robertson, the arbitrator, decided that the terminals did not have to produce their records and the supreme court upheld this opinion.

Loss Thru Financing Country Elevator Business

Terminal market grain commission firms who make advances to country grain buyers on inadequate security in the hope of profiting by commissions on the sale of cash grain, shipments sometimes have to take a heavy loss thru the insolvency of the shipper. It is wiser to make advances only on security; and the country elevator man who has security can usually obtain funds nearer home without the obligation of limiting his sales thru the creditor commission house.

In the case of one farmer's elevator company of Faulk County, South Dakota, an indebtedness of \$19,297.04 to C. C. Wyman & Co., of Minneapolis, and \$12,798.70 to the Deere & Webber Co. was incurred, and a receiver was appointed to continue and liquidate its grain and hardware business. After reducing the assets to cash the elevator company still owed the Wyman Company \$4,807, and could pay only 15 per cent on the unsecured balance, there being \$30,000 due other creditors past due and subject to suit. The Wyman Company alleged that the company had sold a large amount of grain and merchandise on credit to irresponsible persons so that not over 10 per cent of the receivables were immediately collectible; that the outstanding storage tickets for grain were valued at \$9,800, against which the company had on hand grain worth only \$800, and no money whatever.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota on Oct. 6 affirmed the decision of the Faulk County Circuit Court granting plaintiffs' petition for approval of their disposition of collateral security held by them.—232 N. W. 259.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Liability for Shipping Stored Wheat?

Grain & Feed Journals: A receiver has been asked for an elevator company whose liabilities are estimated to greatly exceed its assets. The manager of the company has sold 11,491 bus. of stored wheat for which it is unable to settle with the farmers, being out of both money and wheat. It is said the present board of directors sanctioned the sale; but it has never been the practice to dispose of stored wheat until this year.

Who is liable to the farmer for this wheat, if any one? Is anyone criminally liable?—J. F. Decker, Camden, O.

Ans.: If it was understood by all when the grain was received that it was to be stored for the account of the farmer and the farmer never consented to shipment, the shipper is guilty of larceny as bailee. The criminal liability rests on the manager who received the wheat and sold it. The directors of the company who indorsed its notes are liable only to the note-holders. The wheat depositors' claims for civil liability against the company do not extend to the directors.

Cost of Handling Side Lines?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the average overhead expense of the average elevator handling side lines such as coal, lime, tile, feed, fence, fertilizer and flour?

What margin of profit figured on cost should an elevator figure outside of grain?—Don W. Einsel, Plymouth, O.

Ans.: No statistics have been compiled on the costs of handling side lines. In any event the profit margin required at some point would not be a safe guide at another station.

Experience at the same location and records of all expenses chargeable up to each side line are the best guide, since the profit margin must vary with such important cost factors as credit losses and slow turnover, and selling for cash and frequent turnover.

If the patrons of the elevator can be persuaded to pay cash and given orders for a carload, in the aggregate, and will haul the coal or feed from the car door the margin of profit need be very small; but if the merchandise must be unloaded, warehoused, loaded, charged and delivered the margin must be large, to cover investment, interest, handling expense, storage, shrinkage, depreciation and insurance.

Time for Inspection at Galveston?

Grain & Feed Journals: What the rules on inspection of grain in Galveston are, and how soon after a car arrives there should it be inspected, and if not inspected within the allotted time, what basis of settlement should be made in cases where a car is graded hot and sour after inspection time limit is up?—G. R. Glass.

Ans.: Prior to 1915 the grain was not inspected at Galveston until it was set to the elevators for unloading, and in case of embargoes preventing unloading, the cars were on the track for a long time and got out of condition and, of course, that was thrown back on the shipper.

So many complaints were made H. B. Dorsey, sec'y of the Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n, took it upon himself, with the aid of C. F. Prouty of the Oklahoma Ass'n and E. J. Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n, to demand inspection on arrival, as their investigation showed was the practice at other ports. At a conference of the interested parties the railroad companies agreed to establish inspection tracks where the grain cars would be placed for inspection on arrival at Galveston. The work was begun in November, 1914, and completed in the spring of 1915, in good season to save shippers much money during the storm of August, 1915.

Track Buying by Grain Receiver?

Grain & Feed Journals: An article was printed some time ago, called "An Advertisement of a New York (or Chicago) Firm as Follows: 'We make no track bids; therefore, your consignments do not conflict with our purchases.'"

I am wondering if you recall any advertisements of this type recently.—Fred E. Clark, Northwestern University School of Commerce, Evanston, Ill.

Ans.: No advertisement with this exact wording is recalled.

It has long been a practice for commission merchants doing a grain receiving business and selling exclusively for the account of customers to call the attention of prospective patrons to this restriction upon themselves, usually employing the phrases "Exclusively a Commission House," or "Strictly Grain Commission Merchants."

The thought is that the sales representative should own no grain of his own, whether bought on the floor of the exchange or on track bids, to sell in competition with the grain of his patron. It does not follow, however, that when a sales representative of a shipper has grain of his own to sell, he will try to get a better price for his own grain than for that of his customer, and the opportunities for so doing are limited. When the grain is sold by buyer examining the sample on the floor of 'Change the opportunity is nil, each carload being sold on its merits.

Value of Garlic Separation?

Grain & Feed Journals: Can you tell us if there is such a condition existing in wheat fields wherein garlic grows with the wheat which makes the wheat less desirable and unfit for milling. If such a condition exists, to what extent would you say it prevails and how much does it decrease the value of the wheat crop?

If garlic is a menace to the wheat farmer, can you advise what methods have been taken to eliminate this condition and to what extent these methods have been successful? In dollars and cents, what is it worth if a process is developed whereby the garlic can be removed from the wheat before it is ready for storage?

Now another matter. What would be the advantage of having wheat fixed before it is placed in bins for storage? As we understand it, wheat in storage gets hot and has to be loosened up and humidified continually while in storage. If this is so, what advantage, in your estimation, would there be in a process which would prepare the wheat for storage without any further handling necessary?—A. I. Gardner, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Ans.: It is a fact that garlic grows with wheat and makes it unfit for milling. In some of the eastern states in the Union, as in Maryland, it is a serious pest.

It decreases the value of the wheat crop by the expense of taking out the garlic before milling.

Separation of garlic by the ordinary methods is impracticable on account of the size and weight of the bulbs being the same as wheat.

Recourse is had to drying the wheat containing the garlic. In passing thru the drier the garlic loses so much more water compared with wheat that it becomes light enough to be separated by blowing.

The measure of the value of a process for removing the garlic from the wheat is the cost of running thru the drier and blowing, which varies greatly in different parts of the country and in different plants and with the volume of drying to be done as against

the capital investment in the drying plant. This cost would probably come within a range of 1 to 5 cents per bushel and might rise to 12 to 15 cents per bushel if much moisture had to be taken out with such unfavorable conditions as cold damp weather and high cost of fuel.

Any method of preparing out of condition wheat for safe storage would be very valuable.

Shipper's Load and Count on B/L?

Grain & Feed Journals: Our railroad here, the M. & St. L., always stamps "Shipper's Load, Weight and Count" on Bs/L.

Does that relieve the railroad from responsibility as to shrinkage or loss in transit?

Can I make them give me a B/L without stamping that on?—G. P. Dikemore, mgr. Rapatee Co-operative Farmers Ass'n, Rapatee, Ill.

Ans.: If the railroad company did not weigh the grain and the shipper states the weight he desires to be placed on the B/L it is permissible for the railroad agent to endorse on the B/L the words "Shipper's Load, weight and count," as this is a statement of fact, and intended to relieve the carrier of the responsibility of proving the weight loaded into the car. It does not relieve the carrier of the responsibility for the weight loaded into the car, as proved by the shipper.

"S. L. & C." on the B/L does not release the carrier from liability for shrinkage or loss in transit. The carrier has to pay for the proved shortage the same as if no such notation appeared on the B/L.

The purpose of the notation "S. L. & C." is to protect the carrier when a shipper loads less than the amount stated on the B/L. A shipper might load 55,000 in the car and bill it out as 80,000 lbs., which if accepted by the carrier without the notation would make it liable to the buyer for 25,000 lbs. not in the car. The railroad company guarantees a weight that was never in the car.

In Illinois a shipper who desires a clean B/L can make the railroad company give him one under the track scale law, chapter 114, section 119, providing that at stations where the shipments of grain during the preceding year have amounted to 50,000 bus. the railroad company shall maintain scales, weigh cars before and after loading and give a receipt for the grain so shipped. In case of neglect or refusal to erect scales the law requires the railroad company to accept the shipper's sworn statement of the amount of grain loaded. Failure to comply subjects the railroad to a fine of \$100 a day and costs.

For Repeal of Marketing Act

A prominent news service in Washington reports the possibility of repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. The operations of the Farm Board have been costly and a failure; and there is alarm at the wheat speculations by the Stabilization Corporation.

In Washington, the propaganda against the farm board is of four kinds, first: The act put the government in business; second, the act is wrong because it is not real farm relief; third, it is a costly experiment, and fourth, because the Pool marketing principle is wrong.

Trying Again

On its face the purchase of additional wheat by the Farm Board's Grain Stabilization Corp. seems unwise. In the year and a half of its operation the board and its agencies had previously purchased upward of 60,000,000 bus. without staying the price decline. It seems unlikely that further purchases will be any more effective.

If the board could be sure that the price of wheat were scraping bottom, its purchases at this time might readily have a stabilizing effect without further loss of public money. All of these price pegging projects have been so unsuccessful that the public will be skeptical of good results in that direction.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Chas. W. Lonsdale Passes

Chas. W. Lonsdale was found dead in bed of heart trouble on the morning of Nov. 11 at his residence in Kansas City, Mo.

For a year he had been undergoing treatment for heart disease, and altho in poor health for two years had been semi-active in business. He was in good spirits the day before; and that night attended a dinner given to directors of the Chicago Great Western Railroad at the Kansas City Club.

Born in York, England, in 1871, he came to America with his parents as a small child. They settled at Hopkins, Mo., where his father, a Presbyterian minister, became a circuit rider in the late seventies and early eighties.

The meager income of a circuit rider did not enable the boys' parents to give him an extensive education. At 16 he was compelled to go to work. He had met George Fuller of the Washburn Milling Co. in Minneapolis, when the latter visited Hopkins, so he sought employment in the milling industry thru Mr. Fuller.

His first job was as a grain sampler in Minneapolis. Later he was employed by the Pillsbury-Hulbert Grain Co. in Minneapolis when he was 16.

In 1903, young Lonsdale was sent to the Southwest by the Van Dusens to form and operate the Home Grain Co., which operated elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma. Eventually he became vice president and manager of the eighty-five elevators operated by the company with headquarters finally established in Kansas City. In 1904, he was admitted to membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade.



Chas. W. Lonsdale, Kansas City, Mo., Deceased

When the Van Dusens retired from the grain business in the Southwest in 1910, due to freight rate adjustments, Mr. Lonsdale resigned and formed the Lonsdale Grain Co. in Kansas City, taking over management of the Great Western Elevator.

In 1917 the Lonsdale Company was consolidated with the Simonds-Shields Grain Co., bringing under one control the 4,500,000-bushel elevator storage capacity of the Milwaukee and Great Western Elevators.

Under the guidance of Mr. Lonsdale, aided by Fred C. Vincent, vice president of the company, the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. has grown to one of the largest enterprises of the kind in the Southwest.

Mr. Lonsdale was an indefatigable worker in behalf of agriculture, civic and national progress. He was one of the leaders in the grain trade of the United States, an authority on rate matters and a leader in many business and civic projects. In 1910, at the age of 38, he was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, and served in this and many other capacities in subsequent years. He was vice-president of the United States Chamber of Commerce and declined the presidency only because of ill health. There was scarcely a department of civic enterprise in Kansas City in which he had not taken an active part in the 25 years of his residence here.

Mr. Lonsdale was president of the Grain Clearing Co. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, vice-president of the Kansas City Club, a member of the Kansas City Athletic Club, the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and the Kansas City Grain Club.

Last December, President Hoover tendered Mr. Lonsdale the general managership of the Farmers National Grain Corporation then being organized by the federal farm board. He declined on the ground that the plan was unsound and impracticable, and the weaknesses of the agricultural marketing act as pointed out in his refusal of the position have since been demonstrated.

Mr. Lonsdale is survived by Mrs. Lonsdale, a daughter, Mrs. Oliver C. Thornton, a son, Charles W. Lonsdale, Jr., a sister, Mrs. Leonard Sweet of Denver and three brothers, Daggett, Haynes and Alfred Lonsdale.

Funeral services were held at St. Paul's Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lonsdale's contacts were not only national, but almost world-wide. His international acquaintanceship was increased by the extensive export business developed by his grain firm since he assumed its direction ten years ago, upon the death of E. W. Shields.

A flood of sympathetic messages from business leaders thruout the United States poured in to the widow and business associates of Mr. Lonsdale. They came from men in widely varied positions in the business world. One was from President Hoover, who was his warm friend, despite their differences over the plan and policy of the federal farm board; another from Julius Barnes, chairman of the board of the national chamber of commerce and Mr. Lonsdale's personal friend for many years; from veterans in the grain trade who had watched his steady progress up the ladder of success to one of the outstanding business leaders of the United States, and from young brokers who had leaned upon him for advice and counsel.

A com'te composed of F. G. Crowell, Wallace Goffe and George H. Davis was named to draw up a resolution setting forth the feelings of the Board of Trade.

The committee prepared this resolution:

WHEREAS, the all-wise God in his infinite wisdom has decreed that our beloved member, a former president of the Board of

Trade of Kansas City, Charles W. Lonsdale, should be taken from this earth and thus terminate an intimate and valued association of more than twenty-five years, and

Whereas, the members of this association, conscious of his leadership and invaluable helpfulness in all the activities of this Board of Trade, as well as in the grain trade of the United States, to his home community and in the larger field of national affairs, and mindful of his wise counsel, sterling qualities and unselfish service as well as of the affection in which he personally was held by every one of us, can only bow our heads in humble submission to the divine decree.

Therefore be it resolved that the members of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., mourn the loss of this man and member, beloved and respected by all, and extend our sympathy to the family, and that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo.

Food Consumption Estimates

Consumption of cereals per capita has declined more than one-third, while consumption of meats, fats and oils, sugar, dairy products, and fruits has increased in the last 30 years, according to a compilation of apparent per capita consumption made by the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce.

A comparison between consumption in 1899 and the period 1922-27 shows a decline from 350 pounds to 230 in per capita consumption of cereals, and gains from 34 to 44 pounds for fats and oils, 61 to 105 pounds for sugar, 800-900 to 1,040 pounds for dairy products, and 169 to 192 pounds for fruits, according to the tabulation.

Would Control Wheat Acreage

Rep. Lankford of Georgia on Nov. 20 discussed with President Hoover an amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act to give the Federal Farm Board control of production when 75 per cent of the producers of a particular commodity, such as cotton or tobacco, signed contracts providing for acreage control. The Board would then, he said, advance the farmers the average 10-year price on the commodity as a loan, the producer to get the benefit of any price advance.

"I am convinced," he said, "that any real farm relief legislation must provide for control of production."

If the Farm Board is given the authority its nearly 300 employees will have to be increased to 300,000 and its expenses from \$800,000 a year to \$800,000,000 annually for supervision of acreage sown.

Would Abolish Farm Board

At the 64th annual convention of the National Grange held at Rochester, N. Y., Nov. 18, a resolution was introduced by F. L. Hummel, delegate from Kansas; backed by delegates from 7 other states urging congress "to repeal immediately the section of the federal farm marketing act providing for the federal farm board." The resolution, as introduced by Delegate Hummel, read:

Whereas the federal farm board last year took over the marketing of the Kansas wheat crop and were very successful in reducing the farmers' surplus cash and price per bushel a full twenty per cent; and

Whereas this year they turned their attention toward helping the Iowa farmer with his surplus corn crop, and in the face of a national shortage of fully forty per cent they have been able to reduce the Iowa sixty per cent yield fully twenty per cent; and

Whereas the federal farm board has returned no tangible benefit to the farmers. Therefore, be it

Resolved that we respectfully petition the coming session of congress to repeal immediately the section of the federal marketing act providing for the federal farm board.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication.]

Objects to Farmers Being Forced to Market Grain Thru Racketeers

Grain & Feed Journals: Would it not be wise to give the daily press of the country copy of your report of the Mason City, Ia., meeting of Farmers' Elevator representatives as it appears in your Journal for Nov. 12th?

This might turn the daily press from its stand on the Farm Board and force the issue.—Very truly, R. T. French & Sons, Middleville, Mich.

Does Not Believe in Market Forecasters

Editor Grain Dealers Journal: We have been receiving samples of a market forecaster from Kansas City. We do not know what your Journal thinks of these market prognosticators but the writer does not believe in them. It seems as though they think they have a spiritual vision and want to sell it to the suckers who are easy enough to subscribe.—Yours truly, The Garman Grain Co., Delphos, O.

Note: We do not solicit or accept advertising of market forecasters.

Grief of An Ad Solicitor

Grain Dealers Journal: I Am Writing You This Letter In Regards To A Call I Made On A Man At the Catlin Grain Co At Catlin Ill On The Wabash. I Wanted To Sell Him Small Ad In Railway Time Book. He Wanted My Car Number Wich I Gave To Him and also My Name And Address.

He Told Me The Grain Dealers Journal Would take the Matter up He Said that It Was A Fake And Was Cheated By Some Man By the Name of Crawford Who I Dont Know A thing About But I Do Know Alabout My Self And A Book that I Print

This Man Told Me That The Grain Dealer Prints Half Pages Telling The Grain Men About The Fakers. I am Going to Call and See You When I return In Ten Days.—Yours Resp, C.J. Finnegan, Vandalia, Ill. Nov. 11, 1930

Voters Against the Farm Board

Grain & Feed Journals: Judging from election results, the country is awakening to the awful danger of what the present administration is and has been doing. Certainly the voting was decisive that folks do not want any more of the Farm Board stuff, the most uncalled for, the most unfair and unreasonable, the most vicious legislation ever passed in this or any other country, with the possible exception of Russia. If folks could just know how near our nation approaches ruin and disaster, how our liberty is threatened, how our children would be little better than slaves, then the vote would have been even more decisive.

Our guess is that there is to be some very heavy pressure brought to bear to stop the awful mess before it goes further. If the freedom of which we have been proud, and which has made this the greatest of all countries, is to endure, if personal efforts are to be rewarded, if individualism is to prosper according to the service performed, then the sooner we get back to sane, sensible methods, such as prevailed previous to the war, the better we will all be.—The Midwest Grain Co., by G. D. E., Hutchinson, Kan.

More Government in Business

Grain & Feed Journals: The wheat market is a hectic affair. Interest centers in the December delivery due to statement by Chairman Legge that the Stabilization Corporation was long ten million bushels of wheat and would demand delivery on the cash grain. This naturally had the effect of intimidating hedgers whose wheat was not in a position for delivery and resulted in a scramble to cover December contracts which no doubt it was intended to do.

The result is that many dealers engaged in the legitimate business of merchandising wheat in various positions find themselves in a precarious situation and in doubt as to how they may safely carry on their business. If an individual speculator announced that he was long ten million bushels of wheat and intended to stand for delivery he might conceivably be accused of manipulation and attempting a corner in view of the fact that there is only around seven million bushels of contract wheat in public houses in Chicago available for delivery. But apparently instrumentalities of the Federal Government are immune from the same criticism that might reach private individuals. The statement does not say that they were long ten million bushels of December wheat in Chicago but that was the inference drawn by most of the trade, probably wrongly, and the result was the same. The United States is carrying one of the biggest visible supplies in its history. Terminal markets are glutted with wheat and in spite of that and a reasonable carrying charge warranted, the government instrumentalities take a market position, the effect of which is to wipe out, or severely reduce the profits which should logically accrue to people engaged in the storing of grain, furnishing facilities and providing essential needs for the handling of the crop.—Siebel C. Harris, Chicago, Ill.

Asks Higher Coarse Grain and Feed Tariffs

The Coarse Grain Advisory Com'te at a meeting in Washington last week urged that studies should be started without delay to determine what adjustments and improvements could be made in the tariff schedules on coarse grains, mill feeds, mixed feeds, and their substitutes. It also recommended to the Treas. Dept. that the interests of domestic producers of coarse grains be carefully safeguarded by levying the maximum duty on all mixtures of feedstuffs.

In this connection, it called attention to the "possibility of imports of partly damaged wheat, entered as unfit for human consumption, which might be dried, or otherwise processed so as to be made fit for human consumption after it had been imported." Specific attention was called to the importation of oats as screenings and said that similar evasions were possible with other feed grains and with feed stuffs.

Susceptibility of Varieties.—Marked difference in susceptibility of varieties is apparent. Moreover, varieties differ in susceptibility to infection on different parts of the plant. That is, head may have it bad and leaves not, and vice versa.

Grain Market Analysts Meet

The regular monthly meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club was held at the Midland Club, Chicago, Ill., on the evening of Nov. 19, with a good attendance of the members and several invited guests. The roast turkey dinner was promptly despatched to gain time for the business of the evening.

PRES. HARVEY S. WILLIAMS pointed out that the continued success of the Club hinged on the avoidance of controversy that had wrecked some other organizations. To maintain the Club at the high plane on which it had started it was necessary to prevent argument from degenerating into personalities.

CHAS. MICHAELS read a telegram from Alex. Legge admitting the purchase of 102,000,000 bus. of wheat.

DR. RUDOLPH PATZIG read a paper on "Conditions in Europe" which will be published in full in Dec. 10 number.

RICHARD UHLMANN also recounted his personal observations on the grain trade in Europe, stating that the improved telegraphic and radio messages had greatly increased the volume of speculative grain transactions by continental Europe in the American markets.

Now on an order telegraphed over the radio at 11:01 Chicago time and filled before 11:15 the European customer receives a report on his profit or loss before the close. To interior points the service is not so good, as the governments control the wires. In Europe there is no such thing as a private wire system; but from seaboard points such as Hamburg messages can be gotten thru rapidly by radio.

Carryover is now the most important market factor. So many holes were already filled by the carryover that it made the new crop a burden on the market.

Twelve years ago every March and April our firm would have 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 bushels of wheat on the books for export. Europe would have 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bus. of wheat bought as hedges. This meant a short sale here and made crop scares more effective. Last March and April we had not made a single sale, because Europe was bankrupt and the large carryover gave assurance that ample supplies were obtainable.

The trade abroad is more professional. You can not force them to buy. They are skeptical and consider reports from all countries.

Precedents are not followed by the trade in grain as in other commodities.

Another factor is that the Canadian Wheat Pool has changed the character of the trade. Before the Pool the annual carryover was around 10,000,000 bus., the first year of the Pool the carryover was 25, next 35, then 50, 80, and 130,000,000 bus., the largest carryover ever known. This assurance has put Europe in the position of buying only from hand to mouth. Cheapness has had no effect on the buying. Winnipeg wheat broke 8 cents a bushel with no news and yet at the close we found little export business had been put thru. Last year every European buyer who bought on account of cheapness lost money.

The Pool offers every night; and if Liverpool comes 2 cents higher everything will be gobbled up; but the American exporters offer the stuff f. o. b.

R. O. CROMWELL, of Lamson Bros. & Co. read a paper on "Stripe Rust in the Argentine" which is published elsewhere.

Calendars Received

The Norfolk & Western Ry.'s attractive blue and white calendar from Dec. 1, 1930 to Nov. 30, 1931, shows preceding and following month's calendars, a number for each day thruout the year, an interest table; legal holidays and memorable dates.

A Surplus That Hurts

There is no important surplus of agricultural products at the present time except in the case of wheat, and this problem would not exist, at least not in its present serious form, had not the Farm Board artificially held prices at a level that has practically killed export trade.—The Corn Belt Farm Dailies, Mar. 31, 1930.

December Wheat Manipulated by U. S. Government

Governor Clyde M. Reed of Kansas telegraphed the Farm Board at Washington that "Pool marketing organizations in Kansas report that continued decline in wheat prices not only inflicts suffering upon individual grain producers but is threatening stability of Pool marketing organizations. Present market price of wheat is insufficient in many cases to cover loans already made plus interest and carrying charges. To force sale of this wheat would further demoralize market as well as bankrupt the holders. The Pool organizations hold the view, which I share, that the stabilization feature was included in the agricultural marketing act to meet just such a situation as we are now facing."

Gov. Reed urged Pres. Hoover and the Farm Board to put into effective operation at once the stabilization sections of the farm marketing act to save the Pool organizations from possible financial ruin.

The governor did not exaggerate when he declared the Pools faced ruin. They are in the same position as the Canadian Wheat Pool, which is avoiding bankruptcy thru the forbearance of the bankers and the provinces that came to its aid.

Most wheat taken over from farmers by Kansas Pools has not been hedged. Recent severe declines seriously affected collateral behind the loans with banks on such wheat. Pool managers hope Legge will arrange to take over wheat for grinding into feed and thus avoid forced unloading on markets in event margins on loans are exhausted. Some margins already are exhausted. Some of the Kansas Pools have wheat which has been carried more than a year that has accumulated as much as 20 cents a bushel storage charges alone. Interior country stations of Kansas are only able to pay about 50c a bus. for wheat at current price basis in Kansas City.

The moves made by the Farm Board to relieve the Pools holding wheat in the United States are shrouded in secrecy. Whether the assistance took the form of an outright purchase of the Pools' cash wheat or an attempt to peg the market at the point where the Pools had stop loss orders can not be stated.

Mr. Legge admits that the Farm Board has recently been buying wheat. He said "The Grain Stabilization Corporation has again entered the wheat market to stop panicky selling and to prevent declines in domestic prices."

Interests supposedly acting for the government corporation have placed orders in the Chicago wheat pit for the purchase of large quantities of the December future at 73 cents per bushel and altho wheat was weak in Liverpool and in Winnipeg the Chicago future could not drop below the pegged price of 73 cents during the several days that the orders were in effect.

Such artificial control constitutes manipulation denounced in the U. S. Grain Futures Law as unlawful. When the December future remained at an unnaturally high level, above the distant months and the price of cash wheat at outside markets, the situation came under the notice of the Business Conduct Com'ite of the Chicago Board of Trade, which for several years past has successfully discouraged such attempts to run corners on the Board of Trade. It was said that the Business Conduct Com'ite interviewed members of the Stabilization Cor-

poration relative to its dealings in December wheat.

George Milnor, pres. of Stabilization Corporation, appeared before the Board of Trade Com'ite Nov. 19, to answer questions concerning the Farm Board's operations in December wheat. Officials of the exchange were assured that the corporation has no intention of running a corner in December wheat and so far as is possible would try to bring about a more normal condition. It is said that Farm Board officials would like to see the December-May carrying charges widen out several cents so as to make a sound market from a commercial standpoint.

Mr. Milnor has denied that the corporation was arranging a loan for \$25,000,000 bankers' acceptance credit to assist Kansas wheat Pools to protect loans. When asked whether Stabilization Corporation had recently been making large purchases of wheat as rumored, Milnor said he had nothing at all to say about the domestic operations of the Corporation. Regarding the loan for the Pools, Milnor said nothing of that sort was proposed and no loan was being sought by Corporation for any other purpose.

Mr. Legge says: "There is no attempt to fix the price of wheat at any set level. Purchases are being made at current levels, and operations extend into other American markets than Chicago."

Mr. Milnor explained that the new policy of stabilization had been to "buy on the soft spots," declaring that "We haven't been reaching out and buying. We've simply been sitting there and letting them come and sell to us."

Export business in United States wheat and flour is out of the question when the domestic market is manipulated to an unreasonably high level compared with the world price. For example, when the closing price of December wheat at Chicago on Nov. 18 was 73 cents, the price at Winnipeg was 57½ and at Liverpool 69½. Normally the Liverpool price should be sufficiently higher to cover the cost of transportation from Chicago to Liverpool. A year ago Winnipeg was 13 cents over Chicago, instead of 16 cents under as at present.

Manipulation of the nearby December future having the effect of diminishing the normal premium of the May delivery that affords a carrying charge is detrimental to every cash handler of wheat, whether pool, cooperative, farmer elevator, terminal elevator or miller.

Wheat holdings of the Farm Board were officially admitted, Nov. 19, to have increased to 104,000,000 bus.

Is This in the Law?

The position of the Farm Board with respect to the Farmers Live Stock Marketing Ass'n of St. Paul recalls the old nursery rhyme:

"Bat! Bat! Come under my hat,
And I'll give you a piece of bacon."

This marketing organization refused to surrender itself body and soul to the National Live Stock Marketing Ass'n, organized by the Farm Board, and its application for a loan was therefore refused. There was apparently no other reason. It was a farmer owned and a farmer controlled ass'n, but objected to releasing members' products to the Farm Board's marketing agency.

Government Confiscating Property

Attacking the Agricultural Marketing Act, Fred W. Sargent, pres. of the Chicago & North Western Railway, asserted in an address at Minneapolis, Nov. 17, that the Government is guilty of unlawful confiscation of property which should be halted by the people.

"I realize that is a serious charge, but the facts are evident. The Constitution forbids the confiscation of property without due compensation. I strongly criticize the establishment of Government agencies to compete with private business as constituting unlawful confiscation of property."

"The Agricultural Marketing Act is an example. I do not believe the Government or any other power can solve the farm problem by an attempt to thwart the laws of economics. In trying to do this the Government is destroying one of the great sales agencies of the world, the institution that markets and distributes our farm products. It is destroying the value of investments by private concerns in their property. Such a policy cannot make America prosperous. It cannot continue long without bringing chaos and disaster."

The effort of the newly organized Midwest Grain Corporation to become established in the Chicago market, ostensibly to fill the berth of the defunct Rural Grain Corporation, seems to emphasize the connection that existed between the Rural Grain Corporation and the Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Chas. H. Wright Chosen Pres. of Omaha Exchange

Chas. H. Wright, who on Nov. 18 was elected pres. of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is not new to that important office, having headed the administration in 1921 and 1922. A charter member of the Exchange, he has held the office of vice pres. two years and has acted as treasurer, besides serving on important com'ites.

His experience should be valuable in promoting the interests of this rapidly growing market. He has been connected with the Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co. for many years.



Chas. H. Wright, Omaha, Neb.
Pres. Elect Grain Exchange

Grain Market Factors

Wheat harvest is now general in Australia, and the quality of the new grain is reported as very good.

Including carryover, the total supply of wheat available in the U. S., is estimated at 1,096,000,000 bu., or around 65,000,000 bu more than last season.

Stocks of corn in the primary markets, on Nov. 15, were about 3 times as large as on the corresponding date last year, the figures being 4,221,000 and 1,460,000 bu.

Cable reports from Argentine, concerning rust are very conflicting. One from the Minister of Agriculture says rust will cause a reduction of 80,000,000 bu. from previous estimates.

Broomhall estimates Russian wheat exports from Aug. 1 to Nov. 15, to have been about 48,000,000 bu., and it is reported that this year's crop has been the largest since the World War.

World wheat production, excluding Russia and China, is now estimated at 3,650,000,000 bu., an increase of 160,000,000 bu., over last year but a decrease of 320,000,000 bu. from that of 1928-29.

Canada raised a total wheat crop of 396,000,000 bu. this season, according to an official estimate, showing an increase of 11,000,000 bu. over the preliminary returns on Sept. 1 and compared with 305,000,000 bu. harvested in 1929. The three western provinces have 374,000,000 bu. or 12,000,000 bu. more than was indicated in the previous report, and compared with 262,000,000 bu. harvested last year.

According to preliminary estimates, the Soviet grain trust will operate 231 grain "factories" in 1931 with a total area of 4,500,000 hectares and will prepare for the following year's sowings an area of 9,000,000 hectares. Its grain harvest in 1931 is expected to be 4,400,000 tons. The expenditures for organizing these State farms will amount to 225,000,000 rubles, as compared with 80,000,000 rubles this year.

Gordon Hannah of Chicago, just returned from a 3,000 mile trip over the state of Iowa. Nowhere on his trip did he bring up the failure of the Farm Board. And nowhere did he leave without having the question brought up. Ninety per cent of the farmers, bankers, and business men are bitterly opposed to the Farm Board both in principle and in practice. Iowa grain dealers wishing to pull the props out from under the Farm Board can do so by getting out and obtaining the signatures of the farmers in their trading areas to a special petition demanding the immediate resignation of the Farm Board and the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act. Then publish a copy in the local newspapers and send to Washington.

Chicago Grain Stocks

Wheat stocks in all positions in Chicago decreased 92,000 bu. last week and barley, 45,000 bu. Corn increased 106,000 bu.; oats, 148,000 bu., and rye, 210,000 bu. Details follow, last three ciphers omitted, except in the totals:

	Public	Private	*Total	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,997	11,050	19,798,000	26,900,000
Corn	253	1,295	1,548,000	394,000
Oats	2,199	5,627	7,826,000	5,282,000
Rye	3,410	401	3,811,000	4,114,000
Barley	322	1,303	2,418,000	511,000

*Includes 751,000 bu. wheat; 765,000 bu. oats; 2,220,000 bu. rye, and 792,000 bu. barley afloat.

World's Wheat Exports

The total export of wheat since Aug. 1, the commencement of the European crop year, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	139,735,000	99,641,000	197,061,000
Argentine	13,853,000	70,148,000	31,917,000
Australian	21,760,000	13,776,000	15,488,000
Indian	3,928,000	288,000	288,000
Russian	47,856,000	.....	.....
Others	25,356,000	23,132,000	17,164,000
Total	252,488,000	206,985,000	261,918,000
Season .....	.....	610,452,000	914,862,000

World's Corn Exports

Total world exports of corn, since Nov. 1, 1929, compared with the same period in the preceding two years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	50,000	112,000	171,000
Argentine	9,465,000	7,532,000	10,123,000
African	2,424,000	655,000	1,404,000
Russian .....	.....	.....	8,000
Others	1,463,000	876,000	609,000
Total	13,402,000	9,175,000	12,315,000
Season .....	.....	270,562,000	270,604,000

World's Oats Exports

World exports of oats, since Aug. 1, 1930, compared with the same period in the two preceding years (Broomhall):

	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
American	1,432,000	2,698,000	9,847,000
Argentine	12,167,000	2,629,000	458,000
Others	10,340,000	6,474,000	2,980,000
Total	23,939,000	11,801,000	13,285,000
Season .....	.....	66,297,000	62,908,000

Wheat Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of wheat indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on July 1 ..	88,911,000	86,055,000	33,765,000
Receipts July 1 to Nov. 15	291,900,000	292,723,000	338,745,000
Shipments July 1 to Nov. 15	169,686,000	174,058,000	188,160,000
Stocks on Nov. 15 ..	15,144,829,000	149,082,000	113,707,000
Consumption July 1 to Nov. 15	66,296,000	55,638,000	70,643,000

Corn Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of corn indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Nov. 1 ..	3,062,000	1,599,000	1,052,000
Receipts Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	8,214,000	7,135,000	13,763,000
Shipments Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	4,119,000	3,713,000	6,187,000
Stocks on Nov. 15 ..	4,221,000	1,460,000	3,115,000
Consumption Nov. 1 to Nov. 15	2,936,000	3,561,000	5,513,000

Oats Stocks and Consumption

The consumption of oats indicated by the stocks, receipts and shipments in the 14 leading primary markets of the U. S. A. for the last three crop years:

	1930-1931	1929-1930	1928-1929
Stocks on Aug. 1 ..	5,259,000	5,643,000	1,148,000
Receipts Aug. 1 to Nov. 15	55,940,000	73,248,000	62,942,000
Shipments Aug. 1 to Nov. 15	31,544,000	44,853,000	35,797,000
Stocks on Nov. 15 ..	26,528,000	22,710,000	11,838,000
Consumption Aug. 1 to Nov. 15	3,127,000	11,328,000	16,455,000

Canadian Grain in U. S.

The following table exhibits the quantities of bonded grain stored in the United States reported last week compared with the same week one and two years ago.

	Nov. 22, 1930	Nov. 23, 1929	Nov. 24, 1928
Wheat	26,200,000	30,804,000	29,032,000
Oats	4,000	510,000	678,000
Rye	516,000	431,000	257,000
Barley	909,000	2,103,000	4,723,000

Contract Grain Stocks in Chicago

Contract stocks of wheat in public elevators in Chicago increased 37,000 bu. last week and oats 209,000 bu., while corn decreased 7,000 bu. and rye 87,000 bu. Details follow:

	Week	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Wheat	7,045,000	7,008,000	13,803,000
Corn	241,000	248,000	35,000
Oats	2,181,000	1,972,000	229,000
Rye	3,410,000	3,497,000	1,963,000

Buckwheat by States

Washington, D. C.—Subject to revision in December the U. S. D. A. reports this year's buckwheat crop as follows:

State	Yield Per Acre		Production	
	10-Yr. Avr. 1919-1928	1930	Harvested Average 1924-1928	1929 1930
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(1,000 Bushels)	(1,000 Bushels)
Me.	24.7	23.0	328	364
Vt.	22.4	20.0	56	50
N. Y.	20.2	16.1	4,098	3,168
N. J.	19.9	18.0	39	36
Pa.	20.9	11.0	4,179	3,383
Ohio	20.3	16.3	538	673
Ind.	16.3	14.0	258	218
Ill.	15.4	13.0	77	75
Mich.	14.4	7.0	717	405
Wis.	15.3	14.5	380	304
Minn.	14.7	10.5	1,100	812
Iowa	15.3	13.0	110	96
Mo.	14.6	15.0	15	15
N. Dak.	12.8	6.0	115	30
S. Dak.	14.4	6.0	192	152
Nebr.	14.7	8.0	13	11
Del.	17.1	8.0	40	36
Md.	20.8	12.5	153	126
Va.	19.6	12.8	301	292
W. Va.	20.0	13.0	696	760
N. C.	18.9	15.0	186	220
Ky.	15.8	12.5	141	252
Tenn.	17.2	16.0	53	42
U. S.	19.0	12.9	13,786	11,520

Production of Beans and Grain Sorghums

Washington, D. C.—This year's crop of beans and grain sorghums is reported by the U. S. D. A. to have been as follows:

States	Yield Per Acre		Production	
	10-Yr. Avr. 1919-1928	1930	Harvested Average 1924-1928	1929 1930
	(Bushels)	(Bushels)	(1,000 Bushels)	(1,000 Bushels)
Mo.	21.1	18.0	1,820	1,513
Nebr.	19.3	20.0	435	376
Kans.	19.0	13.0	25,986	19,638
Okla.	17.5	9.0	30,145	20,483
Tex.	23.8	14.5	59,680	46,920
Colo.	12.0	13.5	2,247	2,255
N. Mex.	18.6	12.0	3,477	4,466
Ariz.	26.9	40.0	1,164	1,560
Calif.	30.7	33.0	3,311	3,634
U. S.	20.6	13.5	128,175	100,845

BEANS (Dry Edible)

	1930	1929	1928
Me.	15.6	16.0	82
Vt.	13.2	14.0	61
N. Y.	13.5	9.3	1,358
Mich.	11.6	5.9	6,508
Wis.	9.3	6.7	76
Minn.	10.3	9.0	78
Nebr.	9.9	11.0	44
Kans. ....	.....	9.0	140
Mont.	13.4	11.0	482
Idaho	17.3	21.0	1,438
Wyo.	13.9	22.0	228
Colo.	6.0	10.5	1,498
N. Mex.	5.3	4.0	788
Ariz.	7.0	8.5	46
Calif.	15.4	16.7	4,629
U. S.	11.3	9.7	17,323

Visible Supply of Grain

Following is the visible supply of wheat, corn and oats in public and private warehouses at principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports and in transit by water, on the dates named, as compiled by secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade.

Wheat				
1930	1929	1928	1927	
Aug. 2, 155,194,000	137,387,000	62,316,000	43,547,000	
Aug. 9, 165,501,000	156,013,000	72,055,000	51,386,000	
Aug. 16, 174,020,000	169,368,000	79,065,000	55,190,000	
Aug. 23, 182,275,000	176,827,000	84,140,000	57,863,000	
Aug. 30, 187,505,000	182,400,000	87,914,000	61,044,000	
Sept. 6, 191,088,000	184,408,000	91,239,000	64,448,000	
Sept. 13, 198,673,000	185,554,000	95,882,000	69,869,000	
Sept. 20, 202,620,000	188,343,000	103,382,000	75,226,000	
Sept. 27, 205,732,000	190,606,000	110,047,000	78,383,000	
Oct. 4, 202,993,000	191,592,000	116,577,000	80,396,000	
Oct. 11, 203,072,000	192,567,000	123,639,000	85,481,000	
Oct. 18, 202,043,000	192,796,000	129,763,000	85,002,000	
Oct. 25, 199,880,000	192,796,000	133,224,000	88,290,000	
Nov. 1, 197,688,000	194,215,000	134,244,000	88,684,000	
Nov. 8, 198,443,000	191,821,000	133,921,000	90,783,000	
Nov. 15, 198,495,000	191,292,000	135,254,000	89,721,000	
Nov. 22, 198,008,000	186,990,000	134,609,000	91,117,000	

Corn				
1930	1929	1928	1927	
Aug. 2, 3,656,000	8,751,000	13,267,000	28,162,000	
Aug. 9, 3,046,000	8,285,000	13,432,000	26,025,000	
Aug. 16, 2,653,000	7,105,000	12,483,000	24,009,000	
Aug. 23, 3,287,000	5,799,000	10,228,000	23,406,000	
Aug. 30, 3,940,000	5,417,000	9,516,000	22,312,000	
Sept. 6, 4,583,000	5,021,000	8,176,000	22,593,000	
Sept. 13, 4,690,000	4,381,000	7,862,000	22,694,000	
Sept. 20, 4,963,000	4,254,000	7,195,000	23,733,000	
Sept. 27, 4,684,000	4,197,000	6,791,000	23,687,000	
Oct. 4, 4,643,000	4,231,000	5,411,000	21,393,000	
Oct. 11, 4,569,000	3,938,000	3,313,000	19,270,000	
Oct. 18, 4,612,000	3,894,000	2,146,000	18,609,000	
Oct. 25, 4,392,000	3,643,000	1,284,000	20,574,000	
Nov. 1, 4,379,000	3,237,000	2,030,000	22,080,000	
Nov. 8, 5,271,000	2,582,000	3,034,000	22,440,000	
Nov. 15, 5,561,000	2,414,000	3,806,000	20,473,000	
Nov. 22, 6,338,000	2,419,000	5,025,000	20,125,000	

Oats				
1930	1929	1928	1927	
Aug. 2, 8,467,000	7,626,000	2,377,000	11,585,000	
Aug. 9, 12,393,000	10,275,000	2,042,000	11,541,000	
Aug. 16, 16,223,000	13,049,000	6,656,000	14,436,000	
Aug. 23, 19,679,000	19,060,000	10,964,000	17,315,000	
Aug. 30, 23,240,000	23,488,000	13,376,000	21,501,000	
Sept. 6, 26,440,000	24,079,000	15,257,000	24,060,000	
Sept. 13, 29,059,000	24,345,000	14,613,000	23,149,000	
Sept. 20, 30,092,000	25,800,000	15,664,000	25,137,000	
Sept. 27, 30,264,000	26,321,000	15,193,000	24,931,000	
Oct. 4, 30,495,000	26,884,000	15,043,000	25,874,000	
Oct. 11, 31,024,000	28,422,000	14,989,000	24,927,000	
Oct. 18, 31,612,000	29,891,000	14,742,000	24,411,000	
Oct. 25, 30,860,000	30,779,000	14,350,000	23,857,000	
Nov. 1, 30,815,000	30,155,000	14,472,000	23,541,000	
Nov. 8, 30,752,000	30,393,000	14,190,000	23,540,000	
Nov. 15, 29,641,000	29,011,000	14,532,000	23,258,000	
Nov. 22, 28,920,000	27,604,000	14,463,000	23,230,000	

Total Wheat Visible

The combined aggregate wheat visible supply statistics in bushels, as compiled in Bradstreet's:

1930— week ending	U. S., East of Rockies	U. S., Pacific Coast	Total U. S.
Aug. 23, 189,911,000	5,822,000	195,733,000	
Aug. 30, 194,800,000	6,741,000	201,541,000	
Sept. 6, 199,909,000	7,188,000	207,097,000	
Sept. 13, 207,617,000	8,133,000	215,750,000	
Sept. 20, 210,763,000	8,180,000	218,943,000	
Sept. 27, 213,804,000	8,407,000	222,211,000	
Oct. 4, 211,077,000	8,031,000	219,108,000	
Oct. 11, 211,158,000	7,341,000	218,499,000	
Oct. 18, 210,008,000	6,547,000	216,555,000	
Oct. 25, 207,767,000	6,367,000	214,134,000	
Nov. 1, 205,437,000	6,163,000	211,600,000	
Nov. 8, 205,202,000	5,420,000	210,622,000	
Nov. 15, 205,096,000	5,324,000	210,420,000	

1930— week ending	Canada	Total U. S. and Canada, both Coasts	U. K. 2 and afloat (Broomhall)
Aug. 23, 90,984,000	286,717,000	51,700,000	
Aug. 30, 90,617,000	292,158,000	53,000,000	
Sept. 6, 100,807,000	307,904,000	52,500,000	
Sept. 13, 120,871,000	336,621,000	49,400,000	
Sept. 20, 141,900,000	360,843,000	52,500,000	
Sept. 27, 148,288,000	370,499,000	53,200,000	
Oct. 4, 158,653,000	377,761,000	51,700,000	
Oct. 11, 161,986,000	380,485,000	52,100,000	
Oct. 18, 175,317,000	391,872,000	50,700,000	
Oct. 25, 177,002,000	391,136,000	52,700,000	
Nov. 1, 178,827,000	390,427,000	51,400,000	
Nov. 8, 183,545,000	394,167,000	55,000,000	
Nov. 15, 191,203,000	401,623,000	58,700,000	

Total American, Canadian, afloat and British visible supply:

1930— week ending	U. S.	Canada	Afloat	British
Aug. 30, 345,158,000	432,585,000			
Sept. 6, 360,404,000	442,572,000			
Sept. 13, 386,021,000	443,836,000			
Sept. 20, 413,343,000	441,827,000			
Sept. 27, 423,699,000	449,167,000			
Oct. 4, 429,461,000	460,323,000			

U. S. Grains in Canada

The Canadian Bureau of Statistics reports the following amount of U. S. grain in store on Nov. 15, 1930, and the corresponding weeks in 1929 and 1928:

	Nov. 15, 1930	Nov. 16, 1929	Nov. 17, 1928
Wheat	4,633,044	9,168,405	7,929,267
Oats	2,496,980	4,445,849	816,697
Barley	383,191	1,592,478	4,912,898
Rye	2,541,076	2,745,714	1,863,454
Corn	696,328	923,069	28,313
Total	10,750,619	18,875,515	15,550,629

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, in cents per bushel for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows:

Wheat											
	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Chicago*	76½	77½	75½	73½	76½	75	76	77	78½	80½	81½
Winnipeg	70½	71½	68	64½	67½	62½	64	66	67	69½	68½
Liverpool	78½	78½	78½	76½	75½	73½	73½	74½	76½	78½	77½
Kansas City	71½	71½	70½	69½	71½	69½	70½	71½	72½	73½	74½
Minneapolis	73	73½	71½	68½	71½	70	70½	72	73½	75½	76
Duluth, durum	69½	69½	67	64½	67½	67	67½	69	71½	73½	73½
Omaha	69½	70½	68½	67	69½	68	69	70½	71½	73½	74½
St. Louis	75½	75½	74½	73	75½	74	74½	76	77½	79½	80½
Milwaukee	76½	77½	75½	74	76½	75½	75½	77½	78½	80½	81½
Corn											
	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Chicago*	76½	78½	73½	74½	75½	73	74½	77	77½	80½	81½
Kansas City	72½	73½	72½	70½	71½	69½	70½	72½	73½	76½	77½
Omaha	69½	71	69	66½	68½	65½	66½	70½	71½	74½	75½
St. Louis	77	79	77½	75	76½	73½	74½	77½	78½	80½	81½
Milwaukee	77	78½	76½	74½	75½	73	74	77	78	80½	81½
Oats											
	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Chicago*	34½	35½	34½	33½	35	33½	34	34½	36½	38	38½
Winnipeg	29½	30½	28½	27½	28½	27½	28	29½	30½	30½	30
Minneapolis	30½	31½	31½	30½	31½	29½	30½	31½	32½	34	34½
Omaha	32½	33½	32½	32	33	31½	32	32½	34	35½	36
Milwaukee	34½	35½	34½	34	34½	33½	34½	35	36½	37½	38½
Rye											
	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Chicago*	45½	47½	45½	44½	46	43½	44	45½	46½	48	49
Minneapolis	42½	43½	42½	41½	43½	41½	41½	42½	44	45	45
Winnipeg	36½	37½	35½	32½	34½	33	35	36	37	38½	36½
Duluth	42½	43½	42½	41½	42½	41½	41½	42½	42½	45	44½
Barley											
	Nov. 12	Nov. 13	Nov. 14	Nov. 15	Nov. 16	Nov. 17	Nov. 18	Nov. 19	Nov. 20	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Minneapolis	42½	43½	42½	41	42½	41½	41½	42½	43½	44½	44½
Winnipeg	28½	28½	27½	26½	27½	26½	27½	27½	28½	30½	29½

*Old.

World's Visible Wheat Supply

(Compiled by George Broomhall, the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Daily Market Record.) All figures in thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.

	Oct. 1, 1930 Bus.	Sept. 1, 1930 Bus.	Oct. 1, 1929 Bus.	Oct. 1, 1928 Bus.
No. Amer. Wheat—				
E. of Rockies.....	285,340	263,760	259,810	165,160
W. of Rockies.....	10,830	9,740	9,820	6,600
Canada.....	154,360	86,900	153,130	76,060
U.S.A., flour as wheat.....	20,690	20,700	15,540	10,080
Canada, flour as wheat.....	450	490	450	400
Total in N. Amer.....	471,670	381,590	438,750	258,300
U. K. wheat stock.....	7,600	4,720	10,240	6,920
U. K. flour as wheat.....	1,440	1,320	1,200	880
Australia.....	13,000	27,000	6,250	3,350
Argentina.....	5,800	6,840	8,480	7,360
Afloat for U. K. direct.....	11,160	13,120	14,140	9,420
Afloat for Cont. direct.....	23,860	23,900	11,450	25,630
Afloat for orders.....	9,140	10,700	16,650	6,000
Total European, Ar- gentine and afloat.....	72,000	87,600	68,410	59,560
Grand Total.....	543,670	469,190	507,160	317,860

Feeding Wheat in Many Sections

Due to the fact that there is a shortage of corn in some sections of the country and that a good many feeders are using wheat as a substitute, the question as to the available supply of these two grains, at the end of this wheat crop year, is one on which few grain and feed men care to hazard an estimate. In order to get a comprehensive view of the situation the Journal sent a questionnaire to a scattered list of its readers, and the following are extracted from some of the replies:

ILLINOIS

Ashland.—No wheat is being used for feeding here for we have enough corn to go around and its quality and condition are good. That which is being marketed is No. 3 and it carries about 17% moisture. There has been no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds and likewise none in the use of high protein supplements.—Ashland Farmers Elev. Co.

Earlville.—Some wheat is being ground up for hog feed in this section but not much. We had a good crop of corn and it is in excellent condition now grading No. 5 and carrying 21% moisture. There is no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds, but some increase in the use of cotton seed meal.—R. A. Strong.

Freeport.—Practically no wheat was shipped out from this market; all that was produced being used for feeding most of which is going into feed for chickens. We will have enough corn to meet local demand but none for shipping and its condition is very good. The use of ready mixed feeds is increasing as is also the use of high protein supplements.—H. A. Hillmer Co.

Galva.—No wheat is being fed here altho there is a local deficiency in corn. Other feeds and forage however are sufficient in quantities to take care of local demand and there has been no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds nor in the use of such products as linseed meal, cotton seed meal, etc.—Galva Co-op. Grn. & Supply Co.

Sparta.—Wheat is being largely used as a feed in this section both ground and whole. It is hard to determine just how much but the indications are it will be ten times as heavy as in any former year because there was a deficiency in our corn crop and its quality was poor. There has been no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds; wheat and corn chops apparently filling the bill and there has likewise been no increase in the use of high protein supplements.—Eagle Milling Co.

Tampico.—Altho we will have a surplus of corn, a good deal of our wheat is being fed by grinding and mixing it with other grains. We have had no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds and none in the use of meat scraps, molasses, etc.—Tampico Farmers Elev. Co.

Tower Hill.—Some wheat is being fed in this section but not very much as it was practically all shipped out before its local need had become apparent. There will be a deficiency in corn, but a surplus in feed and forage crops, but due to low priced products not as much ready mixed feed is being used now as was the case twelve months ago.—Sibbett Bros.

Wenona.—Altho we will have a surplus of corn in this section, some wheat is being ground for feed and we have a surplus of feed and forage in this section. There is a steady increase both in the use of ready mixed feed and high protein supplements as our feeders come to realize their value.—Louis J. Colehower.

INDIANA

Angola.—About one-half of our 1930 wheat crop will be fed locally and ground with oats and barley; this being due to the fact that we had only about a half crop of corn. There has been a small increase in the use of ready mixed feeds but apparently none in the use of high protein supplements.—J. B. Parsell.

Attica.—Perhaps 5 or 10% of this year's wheat crop will be fed locally, most of which being ground. Because there is a shortage of feed and forage crops, mostly hay, there will be some increase in the use of ready mixed feeds. We think there will be no increase in the use of high protein supplements.—Stafford Grain Co.

Brook.—Our estimate is that 5% of this year's crop of wheat will be fed locally, altho there is a surplus of good corn in this section.

We will have a surplus of feed and forage but because of low return on products, there will be a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds during the next few months.—Lyons, Rich & Light.

Decatur.—At least one-fourth of our 1930 wheat will be fed locally, the most of it being ground for hogs. We think wheat is being used simply because of relative values but there is less demand for ready mixed feeds than was evident a year ago and no increase in high protein supplements.—Burke Elev. Co.

Frankfort.—Wheat is being ground quite freely for feeding around here altho we have a surplus of good corn. There is no apparent change in the use of either ready mixed feed or high protein supplements, than from last year.—Mattix & Son.

Jasper.—Our estimate is that 10% of our wheat will be used locally as a feed as we are short 15% of a normal crop of corn. There is an increase in the use of mixed feeds but an apparent decrease in the use of high protein meals, etc.—Victoria Mill Co.

Kendallville.—It is estimated that 25% of our wheat will be fed to stock in place of corn because we had no more than 50% of a normal crop of the latter grain. There is evident a decreased demand for ready mixed feeds and certainly no increase in the call for high protein meals, meat scrap, molasses, etc.—Campbell & Co.

Marion.—Our estimate is that 10% of our wheat will be fed after having been ground and mixed with oats and corn, altho we have plenty of corn for home use. So far as we are able to judge there is no change from last year either in the use of ready mixed feeds or the high protein supplements.—Thomas Mlg. Co.

Muncie.—We believe that 25% of our wheat will be fed locally, some of it being ground and some fed whole. We have a small surplus of corn but it is heavy with moisture, now around 20% and grading No. 6. There will be quite a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds, but no change as far as we are able to determine in the use of various high protein meals.—Woodbury-Elliott Grain Co.

Rensselaer.—Some wheat is being fed here after having been ground coarse, but the amount will be small as we have a surplus of corn and a surplus of both feed and forage. There will be a decrease in the sales of ready mixed feeds but some increase in the sale of linseed meal, fish meal, meat scrap, etc.—W. C. Babcock Grain Co.

Wabash.—From 5 to 8% of our wheat will be fed locally being ground with corn. The ready mixed feed situation is about the same as last year but there is a slight increase in the use of high protein supplements.—Mar-row Grn. Co.

Winchester.—Wheat is being fed extensively in this section, some of it being ground and some soaked, and this in spite of the fact that we have a surplus of corn in this section and its quality is good.—Goodrich Bros. Co.

IOWA

Belmont.—Farmers are feeding at least 10% of their wheat altho we have a surplus of corn which is grading No. 3 and which carries around 16 or 17% moisture. Farmers around here are feeding more oats and barley than ever before and about the usual amounts of the high protein supplements are being called for.—J. & R. Grain Co.

Clarinda.—Limited amounts of wheat are being fed in this section but mostly for chickens. We have ample supplies of both feed and forage crops and so far as we know there is no change from last year either in the use of ready mixed feeds or the high protein supplements.—Shambaugh Mlg. Co.

Clemons.—All of the wheat grown here will be fed locally, mostly to chickens and hogs. Feeders are taking most of the corn so there will be but little to market and its quality is good. The weather has been such that stock has been getting unusually good pasture so that there has thus far been no demand for the ready mixed feed and high protein supplements. I think, however, a demand for these will pick up with the advent of real cold weather.—A. Brackney.

Corydon.—Wheat is being used extensively as a feed in this section, largely because of a deficiency in our corn crop and then the price is favorable for the use of wheat.—F. M. West.

Gilbert.—Wheat is being mixed with corn and oats for feed in this section, simply because of the low price being paid for wheat and oats and the high price being paid for corn. There is no change either in

the use of ready mixed feeds, or high protein supplements from this time last year.—Buck Elev. Co.

Gowrie.—We did not grow very much wheat around here and what little we did produce is being used for chicken and hog feed. There is not very much demand around here for ready mixed feeds, as the feeders are mixing their own.—W. E. Bomberger.

Guthrie Center.—Not much wheat is grown here and none shipped out. Some of it is being ground with oats and fed, altho we will have no deficiency in corn in this particular section.—E. W. Miller.

Harlan.—About 5 per cent of our wheat crop will be fed locally after having been cracked. Our corn is good grading No. 5 and carrying from 18 to 23 per cent moisture.—Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.

Jefferson.—Some wheat is being ground for feed in this section but the amount is not very large. We will have a small surplus of corn and its condition is good, grading 3 and 4 and carrying 17 to 18 per cent moisture.—D. Milligan Co.

Lowden.—At least 5 times as much wheat as in any former year will be used as feed in this section and it is used for feeding cattle. We have a surplus of corn and its quality is the best we have had in years. We expect all of our corn and oats to be fed up so we will not have any to ship. Farmers are paying 70 cents per bushel for wheat and hauling it from elevators located 15 or 20 miles from their farms.—A. Freund & Co.

Marcus.—Wheat is being shipped in here to be used as feed and is cracked for baby beef and hogs, and ground fine for slopping young pigs. Farmers are feeding barley and oats extensively to hogs and cattle while heretofore these grains have been sold as a cash crop, the low price being the factor which influences this.—Edmonds-Londergan Co.

Onawa.—We believe at least 10% of our wheat crop will be fed locally, being ground and mixed with other grains. We have a surplus of good corn, grading No. 4 and carrying around 19% moisture but there is a deficiency in our feed and forage crop.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Oseola.—At least four times as much wheat is being fed locally as in normal years. Part of this is due to a deficiency in our corn crop, and partly to relative prices. There has been a decrease in inbound shipments of ready-mixed feeds, but an increase in local mixings and there has also been an increase in the demand for soybean meal.—Talbot Grain Co.

Spencer.—Two cars of wheat have already been shipped into this point for use as feed; something, insofar as my knowledge goes, that has never been done before. We have plenty of feed and forage but none to ship and still there has been a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds. There has been an increase in the use of linseedmeal and meat scraps.—Howard A. Wilson.

Williamsburg.—We grow very little wheat here and none of it is used for hogs or cattle. We have a surplus of corn, and its quality is good but the farmers are not yet selling. There has been a 10 to 15% increase in the use of ready mixed feeds but demand for high protein supplement is about the same as a year ago.—Harris & Son.

Wright.—At least 10% of our wheat is being used as a feed largely for hogs. Altho we only raised about 70% of a normal crop of corn, we will have a surplus and its quality will be very good. There is evident an increase in the demand both for the ready mixed feeds and the high protein supplements in this section of the country.—D. K. Unsicker.

KANSAS

Ashland.—Probably 15% of our wheat crop will be used locally as feed; being ground and fed to hogs, and mixed with barley and fed to cattle and fed whole to poultry. There will be a deficiency in both feed and forage crops and we have been shipping in hay, both alfalfa and prairie, to a greater extent than ever before. There has been a decrease of at least 30% mixed feeds but if we have a severe winter the use of cottonseed meal will show a heavy increase.—Wal-lingford Bros.

Clay Center.—Nearly three times as much wheat will be fed as was the case last year, partially because of a shortage in corn and partially because of relative prices. Not more than one half as much ready mixed feed is being used as was the case a year ago but there is apparently no change in the demand for high protein supplements.—Mid-Kansas Mlg. Co.

Ellsworth.—At least 10% of the wheat crop will be used as a feed largely due to the

fact that we are short on corn.—Joseph Janousek.

Garden City.—Much more wheat is being used as a feed than ever before, most of it being ground and mixed with other grains. We will have a small surplus of corn and a small surplus of forage crops, so will have some to ship.—Kisner Elevator.

Greensburg.—Wheat is being ground at the rate of 200 bushels a day for mixing with other grains for local feeding, this being due to the fact that we have a deficiency in both corn and forage crops. Apparently no change in the use of ready mixed feeds or cottonseed meal around here.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co.

Herington.—Wheat is being used freely around here for feed going mostly to hogs. There is no deficiency in corn, but its condition is very poor, grading 4 and 5. There is but little change in the use of ready mixed feeds, but some shrinkage in demand, for high protein supplements due to the fact that the feeders say they have no money.—Herington Grain & Feed Co.

Hillsboro.—Fully 75% of our wheat will be fed in chopped form, this being largely due to the fact that we have a deficiency of at least 70% in our corn crop and its quality being poor. There is an increase of at least 5% in the demand for ready mixed feeds and an increase of around 3% in the demand for high protein supplements.—Ebbell Bros.

Junction City.—At least 50% of this year's wheat crop will be fed locally due to the fact that our corn crop was poor, and very little of it is marketable. There has been a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds; farmers using wheat instead. There has been an increase in the use of high protein supplements, to balance home-grown feeds.—Aurora Flour Mills Co.

Lyons.—The largest amount of wheat in years is being ground and fed to hogs in this section.—C. A. Cooper.

Minneapolis.—Some wheat is being fed on almost every farm, but it is hard to determine what the total will be. Some of it is ground, some chopped, and some fed whole.—Jackman Roller Mills.

Oberlin.—Only a small amount of wheat is being fed around here due largely to the fact that our farmers are accustomed to feeding corn of which we have a surplus. There has been some decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds but the demand for high protein supplements is about on a par with what it was a year ago.—H. Q. Banta.

Wakeemey.—Very little wheat is being used for feed in this section because we have a surplus of corn and forage.—Hardman Lumber Co.

Waldo.—Wheat is being fed quite freely to cattle and hogs in this section and is now pretty well cleaned out. The new crop never looked better than it does right now.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Wellington.—At least 25% of our wheat will be ground and fed to live stock and poultry.—Hunter Mlg. Co.

Wichita.—Wheat is being used quite extensively to feed cattle and hogs due largely to the fact that there is a deficiency of both corn and forage in this section. Apparently there is an increase in the use of ready mixed feeds and various high protein supplements.—Stevens Scott Grain Co.

MINNESOTA

Granite Falls.—At least 30% of the local wheat crop will be ground and mixed with oats and fed locally altho there is a surplus of both corn and forage in this section.—G. H. Dillingham.

Luverne.—Probably 25% of our wheat crop will be ground and fed to hogs, due to the fact that we had a short corn crop and relative prices favoring use of wheat.—E. A. Brown & Co.

Mapleton.—About 35% of our wheat crop will be ground, mixed with oats and fed locally because we have a deficiency in both corn and forage. Demand for ready mixed feeds and high protein supplements is about on a par with what it was this time last year.—J. S. Emerson.

Minnetonka.—Some wheat is being used for feeding in this section but not very much, due to the fact that we have a surplus of both corn and forage and that prices are low. Less ready mixed feeds and less of the high protein supplement are being used than was the case last year.—L. V. Dahl.

Pipistone.—No wheat is being used for feed in this section.—B. F. Veack & Son.

Prior Lake.—Wheat is being mixed with coarse grains, and ground and fed in increasing amounts because of lower prices for wheat than for corn on a pound for pound basis.—Prior Lake Elev. Co.

Redwood Falls.—Some wheat is being ground with oats and barley and fed locally, altho the amount so far is small. We will have enough corn to take care of local needs and a surplus of forage. Unless prices continue out of line not a great deal of wheat will be used in this particular way.—Redwood Falls Farmers Elevator.

Walnut Grove.—Some wheat is being mixed with other grains and ground for hogs, but the amount is not much. There has been a decrease both in the use of ready mixed feeds and high protein supplements, 21 cent oats, 27 cent rye and 32 cents barley being reason enough.—Swoffer & Swoffer.

MISSOURI

Bethany.—No wheat is being shipped out from this station but what we have is being ground fine and fed to livestock. There is no increase in the use of ready mixed feeds but an increased demand for tankage and oil meal to mix with the grains that are grown here.—Bethany Mill & Elev. Co.

Chillicothe.—Wheat has been used extensively as a feed in this section but not as heavy as before new corn became available.—John F. Millbank.

Hamilton.—No wheat is being offered for sale at all and it will be all fed unless there is a decided change in relative prices. Barley and wheat is being shipped in as are also sizeable quantities of high protein supplements.—Farmers Prod. & Grn. Co.

Marionville.—At least 25% of our wheat crop will be ground and fed locally due to the fact that corn is only about 75% of the wheat feeding value. Local trade for ready mixed feeds is about $\frac{1}{2}$ above that of last year, while the demand for high protein supplements is very light.—W. H. Bradford.

Richmond.—Our wheat was all shipped before the drought arrived and we will probably ship in some for use as feed before the winter is over. We also have an increase in the use of ready mixed feeds and in high protein supplements.—O. N. Hamacher & Son.

Sedalia.—Wheat is being used sparingly for feed but at least 33% more than usual. This is largely due to the fact that we had a shortage of corn and a shortage of forage, corn being only about 25% of normal. There is at least 15% increase in the use of ready mixed feeds and about 20% in the use of various meals, meat scrap, molasses, etc.—Sedalia Milling Co.

Springfield.—It looks to us as though about twenty times as much wheat would be fed to live stock as is usual. Much of this is probably due to the fact that we were short of corn and forage and to the fact that relative prices favored using wheat.—Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co.

MONTANA

Cascade.—Wheat both ground and whole is being fed to livestock in this section, but we cannot say how extensively other than that we know much more is being thus used than in a normal year. There is a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds because our feeders are using wheat as it is cheaper than anything else they can get.—State Elevator Co.

Hobson.—Fifteen per cent more wheat than is normally used is now being fed to hogs, sheep and poultry. There is no increase either in the use of high protein feeds or the use of ready mixed feeds as the farmers are not buying anything but "eats."—H. T. Goodell.

Kalispell.—We estimate that about 10% of our wheat crop will be fed and certainly it will not run more than that as we have plenty of barley and oats.—T. C. Hand.

Lewistown.—More wheat has been fed to livestock since the first of June than in any previous five years put together and as we are getting wonderful results from the use of wheat especially with hogs and steers there is no question but that there is going to be a great deal of it fed before next summer.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Manhattan.—Wheat is being fed to both hogs and cattle in this section after being rolled. There is a deficiency of forage and some little decrease in the use of concentrates.—E. M. Wright Co.

Outlook.—About 10% of our wheat crop will be mixed with oats and barley and fed to livestock and this is more than has ever been thus used before. There will be a deficiency in forage and an increase in the use of ready mixed feeds for this winter.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Plains.—Much more wheat than usual is being fed to livestock in this section, some of it being fed whole and some of it ground.—Plains Montana Mills.

OHIO

Bellefontaine.—About 25% of our local wheat crop will be fed after having been

ground. We will have enough corn for local needs, but none to ship and should have a slight surplus of other feed grains and forage.—H. K. Humphrey.

Bowling Green.—No wheat is being fed in this vicinity.—Royce-Coon Grain & S. Co.

Camden.—Don't think over 5% of our wheat will be fed, reports in this direction probably being exaggerated.—E. C. Eikenberry.

Findlay.—Probably 20% of our local wheat crop will be fed after being either ground or soaked. There will be a shortage of corn and other feed grains and of forage and a decrease in the use of ready mixed feeds.—McManness Gr. & M. Co.

Greenville.—Some wheat has been used for feed, being mixed with oats and ground, but the amount was not large and it has decreased since new corn became available.—E. A. Grubbs Gr. Co.

Hicksville.—Three hundred bu., a week being ground, thus far, and the amount will increase, despite the fact that we have a surplus of corn and the other feed grains. There is however, a slight decrease in the demand for ready mixed feeds and for linseed meal, molasses, meat scrap, fish meal, etc.—Hicksville Gr. Co.

Kenton.—Some wheat is being ground and mixed with other local feeds, but the amount is not large. The demand for ready mixed feeds is not as good as it was a year ago, low prices for the products being the chief factor.—C. W. Robinson.

Middletown.—About 10% of our local wheat crop will be fed, due to the fact that we are short on corn and that prices favor the use of wheat. Our farmers are increasing the use of ready mixed feeds, but apparently not of linseed meal, meat scrap, etc.—F. O. Diver.

Ottawa.—Large amounts of wheat are being fed here despite the fact that we have a surplus of corn and other feed grains and of forage.—Ottawa Gr. & Mlg. Co.

Paulding.—We are selling lots of wheat for feeding and it will all be fed. There is a surplus of corn but not of other feed grains or forage and there is a decreased demand for ready mixed feeds.—Paulding Equity Exchange.

Sidney.—Our shipments of wheat are running about 50-50 between flour and feed mills. We will ship out corn and oats, but will feed the balance of our wheat. As pastures have been good, there has been no increase in the demand for ready mixed feeds, but that will come later. Our feeders have been free users of concentrates for years.—E. T. Custenbender & Co.

Troy.—Some wheat is being mixed with corn and oats and ground for feed, but not very much. We have a surplus of good corn but not of the other feed grains, or of forage.—Martin & Rehmer.

Wauseon.—Wheat is being used to the extent of 25% in hog rations and 50% in poultry rations, but there is a decline in the use of ready mixed feeds and in the concentrates.—Lyon & Greenleaf.

Xenia.—About 20% of our wheat crop will be fed locally, being mixed in feeds for all kinds of live stock. We had only about half a corn crop and only about three-fourths of a crop of the other feed grains, so that there is an increased demand for ready mixed feeds as well as for the high protein supplements.—Belden Milling Co.

SO. DAKOTA

Aberdeen.—As much wheat as corn is being fed around here and this will continue as there is a shortage of feed grains and of forage.—Freeman Bain Co.

Andover.—All of the farmers that have wheat are feeding some of it, mixing it with oats or barley and grinding it.—Farmers Elev. Co.

Bridgewater.—As wheat is proving a good feed when mixed with oats, barley and rye, its use is increasing rapidly. Farmers are not using ready mixed feeds or concentrates as heavily as in former years as they say prices are relatively too high.—Shanard Elev. Co.

Canton.—No wheat raised here but 5 or 6 cars have been shipped in and will be fed. Demand for ready mixed feeds and for high protein supplements is better than last year.—G. C. Gemmill.

Clark.—Twenty percent of our wheat is being fed after being mixed with oats and barley and ground.—C. J. Keenan.

Elk Point.—Our estimate is that 10% of our wheat crop will be fed locally, after having been mixed with other grains.—Farmers Union Elev. Co.

Tyndall.—Most of the wheat here will be fed and as there was a shortage of all feed and forage, shipments in and not out, will be the order.—Consumers Supply Co.

[Concluded in December Number]

Common Interests of Country Buyers

By E. L. BROWN, Chester, Neb., before Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n

The sad part of the history of the country grain trade is that it has been marked by almost constant strife and has left a trail of personal bitterness which has been neither profitable or beneficial to individuals or the public. The results have been business failures and disaster.

The time for improvement is here and I believe the public will quickly approve the advance for it means a higher level of business management in which both dealers and the public will be benefactors.

No good reason has ever been presented for competitors refusing to co-operate in the promotion of their common business interests. I realize that many of you are saying, "it can't be done." I doubt if there is a single instance in which your competitor does not blame you as much as you blame him.

You cannot expect him to change until you have won his confidence. You are responsible for his believing that you are untrue, tricky, dishonest, unfair or whatever is causing his lack of confidence in you. You cannot get him to join hands with you until you have given him reason to believe in you. Be cordial and friendly. You must thoughtfully cultivate his good will to gain his confidence, proceeding on the supposition that you must make all the advances. The average man will soon respond, and as he does, many of the unsatisfactory factors of competition will quickly disappear.

The man who prides himself on running his own business, ignoring competition, is doing a nice job of fooling himself. Get it indelibly stamped in your mind that your competitor is the man who sets your prices for you. He makes you do some of the things you are now doing and prevents you from doing some of the things you wish to do. He is the greatest factor in your profit and loss showing at the end of the year. No grain dealer ever intentionally went broke.

Direct your efforts toward the manager of your competition as an individual. If you succeed in winning his confidence he will be so well pleased with the improved competitive conditions that he will not be influenced by disturbing rumors. If your competitor happens to be the farmers elevator, you can help the manager to show a profit at the end of the year, thus making the stockholders better satisfied. If you are the farmers elevator manager, your co-operation will permit your competitor to make a profit and automatically you will be doing the same. A profit makes everybody happy, and a prosperous dealer has more real friends than one who is known to be almost bankrupt.

Price Agreements.—Perhaps you are thinking that I have price agreements incorporated in all of this. I haven't, nor am I in favor of them. I have found that when a proper degree of friendship is acquired, and competitors are disposed to live and let live, a price agreement is unnecessary. Each dealer is willing that his friend shall make a living profit.

You are on friendly relations with every neighbor in your block and rejoice in their prosperity. WHY cannot you be on the same basis with your competitors? The reward will be that he will let you make the profits in your business that you are entitled to.

Better friendship is not a panacea. There is too much human nature, lack of complete self-control, and selfishness in both of you. But when you are willing to concede him a proper share of business and make bids to his customers on the basis of a reasonable margin, he will be ready to take advantage of it. And even before he is aware of it you too will be buying some grain on a better margin than formerly. When you quit overtesting there will probably be only one-half as much as there was formerly. When you cut out your little sharp tricks, quit making the slighting remarks about him, and quit bidding up when you are sure the grain is going to him, he will note your changed attitude and be more responsive to your friendly advances.

If your relations have been unfriendly he has undoubtedly prevented you from making a profit for a long time. If so, you cannot be loser if you spend a good many months in bringing him to the stage where he will let you make a reasonable margin on what you do handle.

Other benefits in addition to a tendency to buy on a proper margin will include uniformity in grading, a willingness to concede a rightful proportion of the business, and a real desire to work co-operatively. The farmer, failing to stir up contentions, will market his grain with less complaint and be more content.

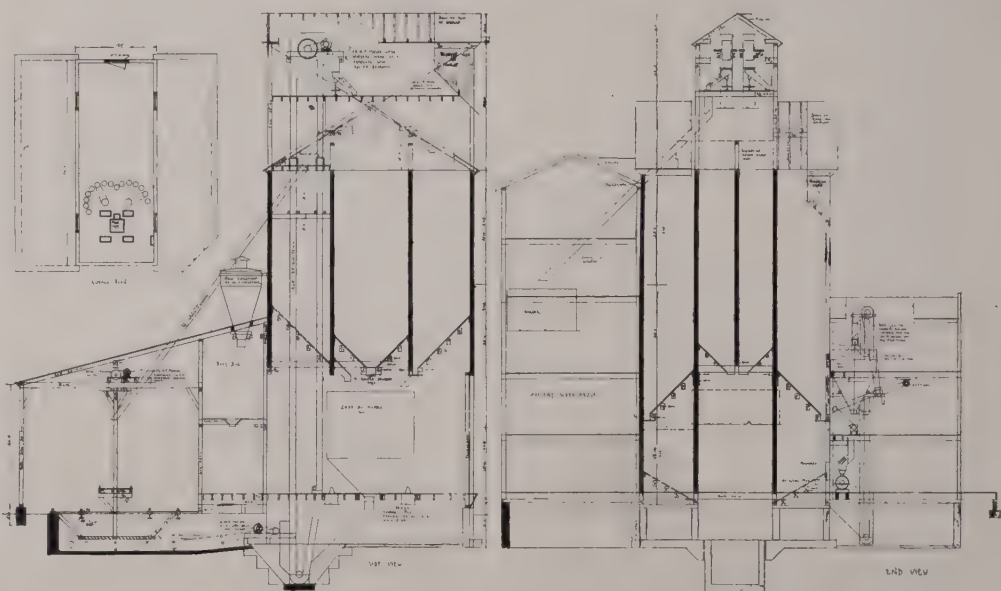
Isn't it a fine testimonial to our business that today he drives into town with a load of grain and a can of cream, peddles the load to the highest bidder for the sake of getting 25 to 50 cents more for it, and giving us "chumps" an opportunity to handle it at a loss if we do not propose to let the other fellow "get the best of us"? He takes his cream to his favorite cream station and then proceeds to do his trading at the stores he always patronizes, never thinking of going from store to store to see if he can buy each item a little cheaper.

Your competitor also lives in every neighboring town, and in a lesser sense is also a factor in your business. Are you acquainted with him? Have you ever been in his elevator? Have you been bidding up for grain

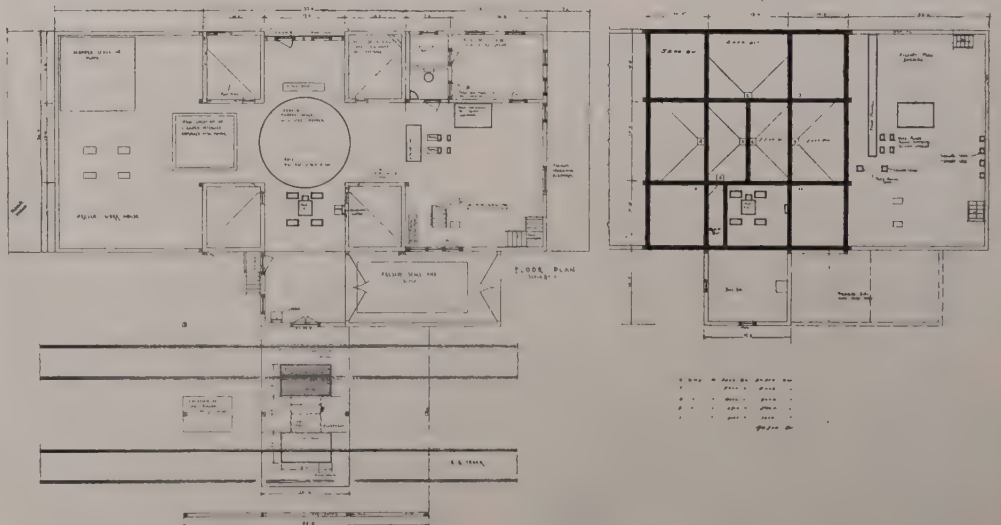
that was in his territory? If so, can you blame him for doing the same in your territory? Have you ever done anything to cause him to feel friendly toward you? Isn't it possible that you are responsible for the feeling among the farmers between these two towns that you are not paying as much as that town? Get a pocket full of cigars and make a good-will call on every one of your competitors. Make friends of all of them and almost before you realize it this overbidding the market will cease, you will be able to handle your grain on a safe margin, and your farmer friends will be more contented. Friendship turns the trick.

Group Meetings.—Along with this, be a booster for group or neighborhood meetings. If necessary, take the initiative and get them started. Join with a few other dealers and see that local meetings are held frequently. Make a determined effort to maintain friendly relations with competitors in your region and you will be greatly surprised at the results. Don't wait for others to do it. Someone must assume the obligations of getting them started.

Local meetings afford a wonderful opportunity to discuss the vital problems of the district. According to the season of the year you will talk about handling damp wheat, proper discounts for sample grades, how to determine the protein factors, proper cooping of cars, handling loss and damage claims, storage laws, scale inspection, and many other problems of local interest. Every dealer has to face them and the real successful way is for competitors to profit by the experiences and convictions of one another. As a result, your business will be conducted along safer lines and the farmer will be



Cross and Longitudinal Sections



Plans of Work Floor, Bins and Track Shed of C. & N. W. Ry. Elevator at Sioux City, Iowa.
[See facing page]

benefitted because it is on the most economical basis. Its success is not so dependent upon the addition of extra margin as upon the elimination of unnecessary expense and unexpected losses.

Uneven Prices.—You deplore the conditions when you offer a farmer 80 cents for his wheat and he informs you that in the neighboring town he was offered 82 cents. You feel that you are up against mean competition. You are seeking too much margin or the other buyer is not adding enough. In nearly every case the marketing basis is about the same. If you are on friendly terms with him you can be sure he did not raise you 2 cents for the purpose of causing you trouble. He made that price because he thought he could afford to pay 82 cents. Group meetings in your region would probably have corrected this, because in such meetings the cost of handling grain is generally a live topic and every dealer learns what margin is necessary for safety. The farmer feels that you tried to rob him. He cannot know costs and can only judge bids by comparisons. You and your competitor are both to blame and are guilty of causing your own troubles as well as possible losses.

The day of commercial strife is gradually passing and the dealer who refuses to join in the adoption of better methods will soon come to a distressing realization that he is at a disadvantage.

Every elevator company that goes into bankruptcy injures its community, and farmers and merchants suffer indirectly as a result. It is true that our business has been dominated in the past by an unworthy disposition to knife the other fellow. Customers come into our offices and tell stories with the intent of causing trouble between us, and we have been too willing to believe them. Prejudice and a false conception of pride and independence have kept us blinded to our own best interests. Should we not resent the efforts of any trouble maker who deliberately tries to stir up hatred or ill-will between competitors? Are we not

equally guilty if we follow such guidance?

The pot of gold will be at the end of our rainbow, if, when we turn the key in our office at night we can go homeward with a light heart, and the satisfaction that we have done a profitable day's work, been fair with our competitor, and rendered a worthy service to the community.

Ottawa.—The area sown to wheat in Argentina for the season 1930-31 is shown as 21,316,000 acres in the second official forecast. This total, an increase of more than a million acres over the estimate made by the initial forecast, has been communicated to the Dominion bureau of statistics here by the Canadian trade commissioner at Buenos Aires. This season acreage showed a marked increase over that for the preceding season when 19,430,000 acres were sown to wheat and with 19,703,000, the annual average for the five years 1925-30. Evidently Argentine farmers heard of the Farm Board's campaign for a reduced wheat acreage in the U. S.

A bonus for drying wheat is proposed in Western Canada, the Dominion to pay 1½ cents per bushel and the province a like amount, to the grower, to save the 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 bus. caught in the rain and snow. Elevator owners with driers shud realize a handsome profit this season.

L. N. Wilson, mgr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co., at Manly, Ia., suggests that the wheat surplus be disposed of by each elevator in Iowa buying a car of wheat and peddling it out to farmers for feed in 10 bushel lots.

C. & N. W. Ry. Elevator at Sioux City, Ia.

A unique design for a complete grain elevator plant within another plant out of which the space was carved for the new construction was worked out by the Younglove Engineering Co. for the Chicago & North Western Ry Co. at Sioux City, Ia.

Originally this was the old Akron Mill in operation for many years, now leased by J. J. Mullaney. The plant is so arranged that there is an exchange of grain from the new to the old house from the bins over the dump to the new leg, and also to the old leg. The part of the old mill on the right in the engraving herewith is equipped with a complete feed grinding and mixing plant and corn sheller. Here some additions and rearrangements were made of the machinery so that it is strictly up-to-date as a study of the plans will show.

The new elevator in the middle is 33x36 ft. supported on a concrete slab and wall. The cribbing of the four corner bins starts from the floor; all the other bins are elevated, to give a space 13 ft. wide both ways thru the house, to accommodate the cleaner, legs and 2,000-bu. steel hopper scale and to give access from the car shed, the old elevator and the feed manufacturing plant. The cribbing of the 10 bins is 15 ft. of 2x8s, 25 ft. of 2x6s and 23 ft. of 2x4s.

The truck dump was extended, with dust bin over it on which is placed the collector taking dust from the cleaning machine. A car shed was built, 27x40 ft. for the two tracks. The buildings are covered with corrugated iron and standard built up asphalt roofs.

The grain handling equipment consists of two 6,000-bu. per hour legs with 8x14 D. P. cups, driven by 20-hp. electric motors thru Winter Head Drives; a 30-in. belt conveyor driven by a 10-hp. motor thru Silent Chain Drive; a double power shovel pulled by a 7½-hp. motor with gear drive; a 10-car direct-connected Winter Car Puller with 15-hp. motor and Winter Worm Gear Drive; Union Iron Works grain distributor and Union Iron Works transmission machinery.

The cleaner is in the old house and was relocated. Its capacity is 2,000 bus. per hour.

Cars may be loaded on either of the two tracks thru the 12-inch spout of well casing extending from a point under the distributor thru the roof of the car shed. The space between the two elevator legs is utilized for the manlift to cupola.

Improved Crop Forecasts by Means of Weather Charts

A formula designed to increase the accuracy of Government crop forecasts on July 1 has been completed by a statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, Verne E. Church, stationed at Lansing, according to announcement by Mr. Church upon his departure for Iowa to apply his system to crop and weather reports.

The formula is founded upon a study of weather conditions in Michigan over a period of 29 years and their effect upon the corn crop, Mr. Church said. Similar charts will be drawn for wheat and other crops, he said.

Analysis of weather reports over the 29 years, coupled with a study of crop averages, has revealed that temperature and precipitation during the months of May and June have 67 per cent of the growing season's climatic effect upon corn, according to Mr. Church. Thus, on July 1, he asserted, a forecast can be made which is far more accurate than by present methods.



The C. & N. W. Ry. Elevator at Sioux City, Iowa
[See facing page]

Stripe Rust in North America, Europe, and the Argentine

By R. O. CROMWELL, of Lamson Bros. & Co., before Grain Market Analysts Club at Chicago

[The following paper was prepared by R. O. Cromwell, who first discovered the existence of stripe rust in South America, who now has a paper in press in joint authorship with Dr. H. E. Humphrey, Chief in Charge of the Office of Cereal Investigations, U. S. Dept. of Agri., Washington, D. C., on the same subject.]

The amount of definite information that can be given about stripe rust (not striped rust) is quite limited. Some idea of the amount of investigation that has been done on it is shown by the number of published results of research on stripe rust as compared with those on black stem rust. In my index of references there are listed some 1800 research papers on black rust. I have between five and six hundred of these in my personal library, whereas so far as I know there are only a few score published papers by workers of recognized standing recording stripe rust research and of these American workers have referred to but 17.

Moreover, much of the research does not investigate those phases of rust in which the grain man or crop expert is most interested, so that, out of the limited amount of knowledge about stripe, facts of use to him are even more limited.

History.—Stripe rust has been known in Europe since 1827, and its first accurate classification was 1894, which means it had received little attention up to 1894.

Altho first collected in the United States in State of Washington, in 1892, it was not then recognized correctly.

The organism "*Puccinia glumarum*" was recognized correctly May, 1915, hence it was here at least 23 years before fact was known and it is possible it established itself in western United States centuries ago. It is found on Vancouver Island and on nine grasses common to Alaska and, altho not recorded in Alaska, it seems likely that it may be found there and, if there, may have gained entrance from Siberia via Aleutian Islands or while the two continents were yet one.

Name.—The British called it golden rust, sometimes yellow rust; Germany and Austria yellow rust. Colors are not a definite guide in any rust and stripe is the best name, as no other known cereal rust forms itself in narrow stripes (fine pin-stripes) on the plant. Use of "red" and "black" rust terms in United States is not good, nor are the terms "leaf" or "stem" rust, as all species occur on the leaf and all occur on the stem; also all have a red stage and all have a black stage.

Distribution in East Hemisphere.—Stripe rust is widely distributed thruout Europe, tho damage is confined chiefly to Northern territory—that is, Great Britain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, Russia, Austria. It is prevalent also in Egypt, Algeria, Japan, and India but, until discovered for the first time in history by the writer last October in Argentina, was never reported from South America and as yet never from New Zealand and Australia.

Distribution—West Hemisphere.—In the United States it is distributed from the Pacific coast eastward to Black Hills of South Dakota, northward as far as Duncan, B. C., and south as far as Mexico City, Mexico. It has never been found east of 103° w. longitude. Altho it occurs on 34 wild grasses, 13 of which are found widely east of this meridian, of which wild barley at

least occurs across the continent, none of them has ever been known to be infested by stripe east of the Rocky Mountain formation. What combination of factors has prevented the march eastward is not known. It may be advancing slowly and eventually reach the great wheat fields of the west.

Certain grasses commonly affected in Europe are not attacked in the United States, which fact indicates inherent difference of the rusts on the two continents or else there are unrecognized differences in what are supposed to be the same grasses. Furthermore, there are said to be two or more different strains of stripe rust on our Pacific coast. For example, stripe on wheat will not attack barley, nor stripe on barley attack wheat; but the strain from each of these grains may both successfully attack the same wild grass, or grasses. Grains most commonly attacked are wheat, rye, durum, barley, speltz, emmer. Oats is not known to be susceptible.

Economic Importance.—From knowledge of the great economic importance of stripe rust in Europe, especially on wheat, and of its virulence in the United States, its ravages might be serious if spread eastward. Greatest fear should be for the more humid central and eastern United States, rather than for the more arid plains.

Severity of stripe on different parts of the plant varies with the variety or kind of wheat. For example, Baart and Chul wheat are affected in western United States. Chul especially is attacked on chaff of the head and the organism penetrates these into the young kernel. In this type results are frequently serious. Rusted kernels become greatly shrunken, the quality generally lowered, and yield much reduced. Whether infested kernels help carry the disease over to next crop is not definitely known. In some varieties infection is confined chiefly to leaves. Abundance may vary greatly up to 85 and 100 per cent, which latter no doubt results in noticeable and serious injury.

Description of Stripe.—No alternate host in the life-cycle of stripe rust, such as the barberry plant in black stem rust, is known.

Pustules or spots on leaves narrowly oblong or linear in form develop in end-to-end series between the veins of the leaves, forming long stripes, except on young seedlings, when it does not form in stripes and looks more like orange leaf rust. Many of these spots, side by side, seem to coalesce, thus completely transforming one or both surfaces of the leaf to a mass of pustules. It is most commonly found on leaf blades but almost as often on leaf sheaths and in certain varieties on the chaff, beards, and kernels.

The spots or pustules are sharply limited, laterally—1 to 3 mm. in width and 10 to 110 mm. in length.

Color at first is lemon yellow, then reddish orange yellow. Later each spot becomes black, due to the formation of a new spore black in color (the dormant stage). On susceptible varieties, spots commonly coalesce, either laterally or end-to-end, or both, so that the entire leaf blade may be involved. On the leaf sheath they are usually fewer and less conspicuous. Chaff affected, often all of it; pustules break through more on inside of chaff than outside and on

spreading or opening the chaff find kernel and inside of chaff covered with a mass of spores.

Appearance of kernel varies with amount of rust from no visible effect to badly shrunken. As it takes from ten days to several weeks for each pustule to ripen (depending upon the condition of the rust, the plant, and the weather), the length of time and extent of growth on the plant before it has matured determines the extent of shrink of kernels.

Persistence of stripe from one year to the next is possible in three ways—yellow spores, the vegetative part of the rust, and black spores. It is not known how much of infestation is due to black spores carrying over, but it is pretty definitely known to be carried over by both the yellow spore stage and by the vegetative stage in over-wintering plant parts. The vegetative stage is said to be the carrying-over method in Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Bohemia, Russia, and Germany. Both yellow spore stage and vegetative stage probably carry it over in Argentina because the lowest temperature in the coldest part of their grain belt in the last few years has been 15 degrees (Fahrenheit) above zero and on the Pacific it carries over with much colder winter minimum temperatures.

Conditions for an Epidemic.—Favorable fall weather for the beginning of new crop infestation, a favorable winter to carry-over (not too cold) and a favorable spring to develop it further are considered optimum conditions for an epidemic. In Oregon, had a favorable 1914 fall for stripe (good snow cover to protect rust from death from cold) and favorable for it in spring, and there was an epidemic. Next fall, winter and spring seemed just as favorable but no stripe. No doubt both vegetative stage and yellow spores carry over on Pacific coast.

Whether rust present in the seeds can start it again in the next crop is not known definitely. Unless stripe rust has been present to some extent in Argentina for a long time and the fact not known, it is difficult to account for its sudden appearance there last year unless it can be spread by infested seed. In the last five years Argentina has imported seed from several European countries and the United States for test purposes. Incidentally, the germinating power of seed was shown to be 50 per cent destroyed in Oregon Experiment Station tests.

Control.—The only possible known method of control is by development of resistant varieties, which are more easily obtained than are varieties resistant to stem rust. Some varieties now grown are quite resistant to stripe.

Argentine Situation.—I notice the program gives the impression that stripe rust was very destructive in Argentina last year. Damage was confined to the Province of Buenos Aires. It was destructive, in my opinion, on about one million acres in this province, of which 300,000 acres, at least, suffered a reduction in yield of 50 to 60 per cent. Probably 4,000,000 acres more was damaged 2 to 12 per cent. These are estimates of damage from railroad-estimated acreages in the areas and my ideas of damage obtained from securing actual returns from marked individual fields in half a dozen scattered localities, including plots of one Agricultural Experiment Station. Three careful trade sources attributed most loss last year in the above province at the end of harvest to have been due mainly to drouth, late frosts, and late hail storms.

A recent report of the Argentine Government has claimed forty-two per cent of the total grain acreage affected with more or less rust this year. If the proportion of each grain is the same, it means that about 9,000,000 acres of wheat are involved. Other reports have accredited Argentine officials with one claim of twenty per cent damage in heaviest infested territory and with another claim of 73,500,000 damage to wheat.

On this year's officially estimated wheat acreage of over 21,000,000 acres a potential crop larger than any yet produced is possible. In fact, the acreage in any recent year has been sufficiently large to produce a heavier crop than has ever been obtained. That is, there is never a perfect crop.

The writer assumes a loss of 73,500,000 bushels this year from stripe rust as not at all improbable but believes that 250,000,000 or more bushels of actual production is not above reasonable expectations in spite of this unless the above-normal temperatures in November, past frosts and drouths in some sections have done damage more than we have been led to believe by earlier trade advices.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Dec. 1-2. The Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n, Ft. Dearborn Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 9-10-11. Farmers Elevtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, at Ward Hotel, Aberdeen, S. D.

Jan. 12-13. Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, winter meeting, Stevens Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Jan. 22-23. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Board of Trade Library, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 27-29. The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa, Hotel Hanford, Mason City, Ia.

Feb. 3-5. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, Pere Marquette Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 19-20. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Onondaga Hotel, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 19-21. Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, at West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

May 28-30. Society of Grain Elevtr. Superintendents of North America, Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

June —. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Cleveland, O.

Oct. 12-14. Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Rice Hotel, Houston, Tex.

Farmers Elevators Oppose Centralized Seling

Machine made organization handed down from above is not wanted by the farmers elevator companies experienced in the grain business. Their first expression in a big way against the Farm Board pool set-ups was announced recently at Mason City, Ia., in a big meeting headed by the Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n, a few of the leading delegates appearing in the group engraving herewith.

To prevent the destruction by the government pools of co-operative marketing they declared against farmers elevators signing contracts that foreclose the right of the farmer to sell his grain to the highest bidder on the open competitive market.

The high-handed methods of the Farm Board were demonstrated in the organization of the government live stock pool, when the chairman, sensing opposition on the part of the delegates, declared that no change in the proposed plan would be made except by unanimous vote.

The financial standing of the pools is questioned on account of the continuous decline in grain prices, and farmers elevator companies joining the pools may have to assume liabilities due to bad management in which they had no voice.

"The Farmers Elevator General Com'ite" will be pleased to have the help of all farmers elevator companies in the preservation of these home owned and home controlled marketing agencies, and it affords a medium thru which to crystallize the opposition to the Farm Board's destructive tactics. The Com'ite is composed of Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, Minn.; E. Meares, Fargo, N. D.; E. G. Dunn, Mason City, Ia.; B. L. Ewing, Doland, S. D.; R. B. Orndorff, Bloomington, Ill.; C. A. Moore, Fairmont, Neb.; and Wm. Zurbucken, Dodge City, Kan.

The proceedings at the meeting were fully reported on pages 607, 608 and 609 of Nov. 12 number.

Legge and His Job

When, where and how Alexander Legge will resign the chairmanship of the federal farm board no one knows; all that Mr. Legge admits is that he will eventually resign.

But even this is no real information. When a man has made a great, complete and resounding bust of his job he usually resigns, if he has a chance; and the grandeur, completeness and resonance of Mr. Legge's bust are positively classical.

He came into office a year ago to help out the farmer—and look at the farmer now! But it doesn't end there. A year ago the farmer's troubles not only were much less than they are now, but at that time they were more or less confined to the farmer. After a year's attention by the Federal Farm

Board, however, not only is the farmer much worse off, but the more or less innocent bystander, John Smith the taxpayer, has been walloped for 250 million dollars, spent, as much more authorized and apparently more to come after that.

Under such circumstances to say that the chairman of the farm board will resign is to state the obvious, goodness knows, he ought to.—Baltimore *Evening Sun*.

"Dry Ice" Used in New Grain Fumigant

Fumigation of grain with a mixture of ethylene oxide and "dry-ice," a method perfected last year by the United States Department of Agriculture, proved successful on a commercial scale this year.

The process consists of mixing ethylene oxide and solid carbon dioxide, or "dry ice," and introducing the mixture into the grain as it is run into the bin. The mixture is carried down with the grain and is well distributed through it. It soon changes to a vapor that kills all weevil life.

Ethylene oxide answers all requirements but is inflammable. The addition of carbon dioxide gave a mixture that is nonexplosive and that is also more effective against insect life.

Last spring 1,500,000 bus. of wheat in a large elevator at Port McNicoll, Canada, and this fall 400,000 bus. at Norfolk, Va., were fumigated according to the new method. "Present indications are," says John H. Cox, marketing specialist of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "that the method is effective and entirely feasible under commercial conditions. Mixing the inflammable ethylene oxide with the noninflammable carbon dioxide outside the elevator eliminates the fire hazard that might otherwise exist."

The investigation by the department showed that, although the ethylene-oxide and dry-ice fumigant affects neither the odor nor the taste of the grain, it does affect the germinating power of the seed. Hence, farmers are advised against this type of fumigation in their bins of seed grain.

Our political upheaval will unquestionably mean a good many new faces in state grain, feed and seed inspection offices. It is too bad that employees that are acknowledged experts are not protected by civil service rules for politics usually fails to recognize efficiency.

The number of establishments engaged in the manufacture of cereal preparations in the United States increased from 77 in 1927 to 97 in 1929, but, perhaps owing to decline in market prices, the value of the product increased only from \$116,538,195 to \$117,612,258, according to the Census Bureau.

Cooperatives Opposed to Centralized Selling



Left to right, front row: C. A. Moore, Fairmont, Neb.; Edwin A. Miller, Wells, Minn.; R. B. Orndorff, Sec'y; and Paul Thielen, Bloomington, Ill.; Albert Krupp, and Fred Madetzke, Elmore, Minn.; F. H. Sloan, Sioux Falls, S. D.; Bell C. Meyer, Wells, Minn.; S. S. Beach, Hutchinson, Minn.; A. P. Krinke, Elmore, Minn.; T. B. Zuver, Adams, Neb.; E. H. Day, Clark, S. D.
Rear row: Chas. Holz, Buckley, Ill.; C. G. Dunn, Mason City, Ia.; L. E. Mensinger, A. C. Stolte and Tobias Pederson, Blue Earth, Minn.; W. H. Mongeau, Elmore, Minn.; Albert Immer, Jeffers, Minn.; M. R. Myers, Western Springs, Ill.; Theo. Frederickson, Murdock, Minn., Chairman, at the Conference of Farmers Elevators at Mason City, Ia., Nov. 8.

I. C. C. Decisions

In Case 20458, Washburn-Crosby Co., against the Great Northern, in which were attacked combination thru rates charged on wheat shipped from points in Mont., N. D., S. D., and Minn. to Minneapolis and re-consigned to Superior, Wis.; the rates charged were found to be inapplicable. The rates that should have been used were the one factor thru ones effective to Superior by way of Minneapolis and reparation was awarded for the overcharge.

In Case 23025, the Southern Feed & Mfg. Co., filed complaint against the C. & A. et al., complaining against the charge on tank-car of blackstrap molasses from New Orleans to Kansas City, there milled in transit and reshipped as mixed feed to Adel, Valeria and Colfax, Ia. The commission found shipment to have been misrouted and awarded reparation.

In Case 22821, the General Mills, Inc., successors to the Red Star Mfg. Co., filed a complaint against the CRI&P because of alleged overcharges on shipments of wheat from points in Kansas to Wichita, there milled into flour and shipped to Galveston for export. The commission found that the movement was intrastate and dismissed the complaint.

In Case 21655 and other similar cases, the Traffic Bureau of the Aberdeen, S. Dak., Chamber of Commerce filed a complaint against the CMS&P & P alleging first: rates on sweet clover seed in carloads between points in S. D. and points in N. D. and from points in S. D. to points in Minn., Ia., Wis., Neb., Mo., Kan., and Ill. were unreasonable and—2nd—rates on same traffic between points in N. D. and Aberdeen, S. D., and from points in S. D. to Chicago and points in Minn. were unreasonable. The commission found that a reasonable basis of rates for the future had been prescribed in "Grain and Grain Products," 164 I. C. C. 619 which are ordered to become effective not later than Jan. 1, 1931. As to the second complaint reparation was awarded.

In Case 16506 and related cases, the Larabee Flour Mills Corp., filed a complaint against the A.T. & S.F. In this complaint the commission originally rendered an opinion—148 I.C.C. 5—the finding in that case being that the rates charged on numerous cars of grain from Ark., Kans. and other Western States accorded transit at St. Joseph, Kansas City, Hutchinson, Maryville, Wellington and other points and the grain or products forwarded to destinations in various states and by the way of points in those States for export were inapplicable to the extent indicated and that the applicable rates were not unreasonable or unduly prejudicial. This decision was affirmed, except that the finding in the original report as to applicable rates on shipments from certain points on the U.P. in Colo., Kans. and Neb. via Missouri River crossings to numerous points in different states was reversed, and as to these reparation was awarded.

In Case 22112, the Springfield, Vt. Chamber of Commerce filed a complaint against the Adirondack & St. Lawrence RR et al., attacking the rates to Springfield as being prejudicial compared to rates to Charleston, N. H., and the commission found that the prejudice existed as to numerous commodities including grain from Chicago, Toledo and Buffalo. The revision of these rates is to be made not later than Jan. 15, 1931.

In Case 23213, the Ralston Purina Co., Inc., against the A.B.&C., et al., attacking numerous less than carload rates on oyster shell from Nashville to numerous points in the South, Examiner Markley found that the

rates were inapplicable because they were carried in a tariff that had been suspended
[Concluded on page 701]

Local Meeting at Storm Lake, Ia.

By A. G. T.

The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n held a district meeting at Storm Lake, Ia., in the Bradford Hotel Thursday evening, Nov. 20. Approximately 50 grain men attended. The dinner was served at 7 p. m. and a program given which consisted of group singing and two young ladies who did a very good job at clog dancing. The dinner was a luscious steak, served with all trimmings and ending up with a topping off of mince pie.

The speakers for the evening were Prof. Robotka of the Extension Dept. of the State College at Ames who gave the facts and figures they have compiled on credit business done by the co-operative elevators, the cost of handling same, which he believed was similar with this group.

Roy Miller of the Lytton Grain Co., Lytton, Ia., gave a talk on the cost of operating a grinder, power rates, etc., this talk being prompted by the increase in portable grinding machines that are now being located in different parts of the state to the detriment of the local elevators.

G. R. Spurgeon of Galva, Iowa was also slated for a talk on margins in new corn but this subject being covered fairly well all during the meeting he felt that it was not a necessary talk, altho some discussion was devoted to it.

D. O. Milligan, sec'y of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n was the Chairman of the meeting and introduced the speakers. Commission firms were represented by Wm. Young of Sac City, Ia.—James E. Bennett & Co. by W. Lowry, local mgr., Storm Lake, Ben Wold—J. E. Brennan & Co. by Walt Green—E. W. Bailey & Co. by Leon Douglass—Cedar Rapids Grain Co. by C. Carpenter—Lamson Bros. & Co. by J. Miles Smith, local mgr., Storm Lake, Wm. Hall and Art Torkelson—Lowell Hoyt & Co., W. Sharp of Spencer. The interesting session did not adjourn until a late hour.

Some of the dealers present were: A. Anderson, Rossie; H. D. Black, Nemaha; R. C. Booth, Laurens; P. Bouret, Ft. Dodge; C. E. DeVries, Aurelia; W. Dougherty, Varina; R. B. Eno, Newell; Earl Galbraith, Sac City; F. O. Hocum, Newell; A. Hermstead, Cornell; C. E. Lowry, Cushing;

Roy Miller, Lytton; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; A. Nelson, Galva; H. R. Prichard, Storm Lake; Mr. Rowher, Laurens; H. Ryan, Sioux Rapids;

Chas. Skewis and W. Skewis, Storm Lake; G. R. Spurgeon, Galva; Robt. Stewardson, Arthur; Earl Tongate, Rembrandt; Geo. Wagner, Storm Lake; L. Wilde, Fonda, and W. Wood, Storm Lake.



Substantial 25,000-bu. Elevator of Rocky Mountain Elevator Co., at Giffen, Mont.

Bulkheading with Sacks

A charge of \$5 per car for using a bulkhead, as required by tariff, was understood by some railroad agents to be a charge for the privilege of loading two kinds of grain into one car, when in fact the intention was to charge for the physical damage to the interior of the car box due to nailing boards or planks to walls and floor.

When the bulkhead is built up out of a pile of filled sacks no damage is done to the car and the charge is not properly assessed. By making claim in such cases the charge can be recovered by the shipper.

At the larger terminal markets shippers and railroad agents have had a correct understanding of the tariff rule and have not been making the charge for bulkheads built up of filled bags; but at interior points many small shippers have been victimized.

To clear up the situation the carriers have now published in their tariffs in the section devoted to minimum weights a new rule expressly stating that the charge will apply when the bulkhead is made of wood. An example is the tariff, 182-G, of the Erie Railroad, effective Dec. 15, as follows:

3. When mixed shipments of grain, grain products and by-products of grain are offered for shipment all or all but one of the several articles must be in sacks or packages, or separated one from another by bulkheads or partitions in the following manner, AND AT THE OWNER'S RISK OF MIXING, viz:

(a) The bulkheads or partitions may consist of one or more of the articles in sacks or packages, piled in such a manner as to form a substantial barrier between the several articles in the mixture.

(b) The bulkheads or partitions may consist of wood, but in such cases a charge of \$5.00 per car in addition to the rate will be assessed for permitting the installation of such wooden bulkheads or partitions, and the installation (including cost of the wooden material) and removal of such bulkheads or partitions must be done by and at the expense of the owner or shipper. (Inf. 10685.)

Most farmers must increase their individual volumes of production to meet modern distribution requirements and to provide their families with a comfortable living, according to an oral statement on Oct. 27 by Eugene Merritt, an extension economist of the Department of Agriculture. Is this lese majesty, and will Mr. Merritt get a calling down by Hyde-Legge, et al., for making such a statement when they are vociferously telling the farmers acreage and production must be cut down?

A Substantial Montana Elevator

Taking down an elevator at Stockett and using the materials from the wrecked building to erect an up-to-date structure at Giffen, Mont., was the task accomplished in 27 days by the Rocky Mountain Elevator Co.

The new elevator is of cribbed construction, with iron siding and cedar shingled roof, supported on a concrete slab foundation having a concrete wall around the whole building, including the office. The 11 hoppers bins have a capacity of 25,000 bu.

By constructing a driveway 18 ft. wide at the approach end and 14 ft. wide at the exit, ample room was provided for the sampling and testing of grain.

The equipment includes steel boot pan, Strong-Scott Texrope Head Drive with 7½-h. p. motor totally inclosed, 12-in. cup belt with 11x6 D. P. Buckets, Strong-Scott Truck Dump with 1½-h. p. electric motor to run the compressor, roller bearings on head shaft, ball bearings on boot shaft, 10-ton dump scale, 100-bu. hopper scale, and a patent distributing circle in connection with a 9-in. No. 5 Strong-Scott Distributing Spout. The contract was executed by Wm. Petronck.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are welcome.

ARIZONA

Glendale, Ariz.—The Southwest Flour & Feed Co.'s local branch began operation early this month of a sweet feed mill. The molasses mill is housed in a fireproof building, 30 x 60 feet, west of the mill.

ARKANSAS

Jonesboro, Ark.—The Jonesboro Roller Mill Co.'s plant burned on Nov. 6; loss, \$100,000; largely covered by insurance. It is planned to erect a new plant immediately.

CALIFORNIA

San Francisco, Cal.—The Grain Exchange, heretofore a contract market for barley only, has been designated as a futures market for trading in wheat, by permission of the Dept. of Agriculture.

Calipatria, Cal.—W. J. Dayton's alfalfa meal mill burned late in October, at midnight; total loss (including two residences occupied by the families of Mr. Dayton and his brother), \$50,000. The average monthly output of the mill was 900 tons. The plant will be rebuilt.

Pomona, Cal.—The Park Feed Mill business has been purchased by Hal Williams, who for over four years has operated a similar plant in this city. Mr. Williams has been doing his own milling for about a year and a half, and his business has increased to the point where a larger plant was necessary. He took possession of his new plant Nov. 1 but will not occupy it until Dec. 1, in the meantime all the machinery will be overhauled, some new equipment installed and the entire plant brot up to date for the production of poultry feeds. Mr. Williams bot the machinery and the business from Schuyler H. Park and rented the building from him with the idea of purchasing it later. The mill has a 15-ton capacity for mixed feeds, which will be increased to 20 tons, and a capacity of 30 tons of grain.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—Grain Exchange memberships are selling at \$10,000.

Dresden, Ont.—The Dresden Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant burned during the night of Nov. 13; loss, \$20,000.

Vancouver, B. C.—W. E. McGaw, well known to grain men of this city, has recently taken charge of the cash grain department of the Hall Co., Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—S. S. McKeen has been elected pres. of the Merchants Exchange; R. McKee, 1st vice-pres.; Capt. H. F. Harrison, 2nd vice-pres.; John Whittle, treas., and J. H. Hamilton, who has been sec'y since the exchange was started, was re-elected for the ninth time.

London, Ont.—The Kellogg Co., of Battle Creek, Mich., is constructing a \$150,000 power plant addition to its cereal food plant here, with a capacity sufficient to take care of extensive future developments planned for the Ontario plant. This power plant addition was planned for next year but has been advanced to this fall as a measure of unemployment relief.

New Westminster, B. C.—A new 20-foot dock, that will stretch for 1,100 feet in front of the present wall at the Fraser River Elvtr., as a strengthening measure, is under construction. When this is completed, some adjustment to the elevator loading spouts will be necessary, as the distance from the outer edge of the dock to the bins will be 32 feet.

Windsor, Ont.—Regarding the construction of a 2,000,000-bu. elevator here on Michigan Central Railroad property, contract for which was reported to have been let a year ago last April, C. P. McTague, Windsor attorney for the railroad, writes: "The investment house who underwrote the financing withdrew from the deal just at the time when everything was ready to go forward and consequently no elevator was built. It has not even been started."

Winnipeg, Man.—The name of the new firm [the successor to Gooderham, Melady & Sellers, Ltd., recently dissolved] is Melady, Sellers & Co., Ltd., with H. E. Sellers, pres.; John Melady, vice-pres., and C. E. Graham, secy-treas. We represent John Melady & Co., New York, and Melady Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont., and are not connected in any way with any other companies. Our Mr. H. E. Sellers is not connected with Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., but he is managing director of the Federal Grain, Ltd., and a director of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. and also a director of the Imperial Bank of Canada. The Mr. Sellers connected with Ogilvie Flour Mills Co. is Herbert Sellers.—Melady, Sellers & Co., Ltd., C. E. Graham, secy-treas.

COLORADO

Delta, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Alfalfa Feed Mill Co. has completed installation of new equipment in the old potato flour mill recently leased and is now open for business.

Logan, Colo.—The Herbert M. Welsh Grain Co.'s elevator burned early in the morning of Nov. 4; loss, \$10,000; almost covered by insurance. About 130,000 pounds of pinto beans, the property of the Trinidad Bean & Elvtr. Co., and about 25,000 pounds of barley, belonging to Mr. Welsh, were destroyed. Fire is supposed to have originated in the boot.

ILLINOIS

Warsaw, Ill.—A new garage has been built by the Farmers Grain Co.

Mount Carmel, Ill.—M. W. Willson opened his molasses feed mill the middle of November.

Grant Park, Ill.—The Co-op. Grain Co. has installed a new 10-ton truck scale at its elevator here.

Roxbury, Ill.—Repairs and improvements have recently been made at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator.

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Calverley Feed Mills Co. will shortly rebuild its mill and warehouse that burned last month.—J. D. M.

Aledo, Ill.—The Joy Feed Mill is erecting an 18½ x 60-foot building, which will be rodent proof, to be used for the storage of sacked feed.

Sharpsburg, Ill.—A hammer mill has been added to the equipment of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, for grinding feed for its customers.

Allerton, Ill.—The A. P. Eaton Elvtr. here was sold recently for \$7,200 to Mr. Johnson of Danville. The elevator had been closed for several months.

Havana, Ill.—Turner Hudnut & Co., grain merchants of Pekin, Ill., have had Geo. J. Betzelberger install truck scales at their plant west of this place.

Decatur, Ill.—S. M. Gamble, formerly in charge of the Lowell Hoyt & Co.'s office at Peoria, has joined James E. Bennett & Co. at this point as assistant manager.

Gilman, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of this territory was held at the I. O. O. F. Hall here, on Nov. 13, dinner being served at 6:30 o'clock.

Strasburg, Ill.—The Strasburg Grain Co. has completed its fall buying season here, has closed its mill and elevator and Frank Falk, manager, has returned to Stewardson.

Watkins (Farmer City p. o.), Ill.—New 10-ton scales have been installed by the Grussing Grain Co., of Royal, Ill., at its elevator here, Geo. J. Betzelberger doing the work.

New Boston, Ill.—We have recently erected a new corn crib, 60 x 10 x 10, for the purpose of handling ear corn. We expect to build a new coal shed immediately.—New Boston Grain Co.

Carmi, Ill.—The White County Milling Co., Inc., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy on Nov. 10, with liabilities listed at \$29,219 and assets at \$11,549. The liabilities consist chiefly of notes.

Cerro Gordo, Ill.—At the east plant of the Cerro Gordo Co-op. Grain Co. a new coal house, having a capacity of nearly 400 tons, has been built, replacing the old one. The west plant of the company has had a new coat of paint.

Putnam, Ill.—This company, under the new management of Harry W. Hagie, has just finished remodeling its scale and has had the main elevator metal clad. A complete line of feeds has also been added, along with our other sidelines. Mr. Hagie, formerly of Grand Ridge, came to this company last February.—Putnam Grain Co.

Quincy, Ill.—The 60,000-bu. grain elevator here owned by Waverling Bros., now out of business, who leased the building to Pape & Loos and to the Lictonic Co., Inc., burned Saturday night, Nov. 8; about 7,000 bus. of wheat owned by Pape & Loos, a carload of charcoal, a carload of salt and a large quantity of stock medicine owned by the Lictonic Co. being destroyed; insurance was carried on the wheat.

Chatsworth, Ill.—The regular monthly meeting of the grain trade of the Chatsworth territory was scheduled to be held at the Chatsworth Hotel, this city, Tuesday evening, Nov. 25, dinner to be served at 6:30. Sec'y Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, says that the last meeting was one of the best, in point of attendance and interest, that he has ever attended at Chatsworth, and he hoped this one would be even better.

Osbornville (r. f. d. Blue Mound), Ill.—Owing to the consolidation of the Mt. Auburn-Osbornville Grain Co. with the Hight-Cline Grain Co. of Mt. Auburn and Osbornville, stations at these two places will be in control of the Hight-Cline Grain Co. of Decatur, Ill. My connection with the Mt. Auburn-Osbornville Grain Co., of which I have been manager for a number of years, will terminate on January 1, 1931; V. H. Davidson, of Mt. Auburn will represent the interests of the Mt. Auburn-Osbornville Grain Co.—C. L. Scoggins.

Carmi, Ill.—The W. C. Smith Grain Co. has been the victim for the past two months of systematic attempts on the part of a thief to obtain clover seed, only one or two sacks being taken at a time, probably to prevent detection, but the very best seed being selected each time. A night watchman recently employed to catch the thief, saw a man in the warehouse one night, approached him with his revolver drawn, but his flashlight going back on him at the critical moment and not wishing to be alone in the dark with the thief, the watchman made a hasty exit, emptied his gun at the burglar as he also fled but failed to hit him. The thief gained entrance to the building thru trap doors opening under the scales.

Decatur, Ill.—H. I. Baldwin, well known in grain circles thru his weekly grain and market letter, on the eve of his 70th birthday entertained 50 men in the Decatur Country Club, on Nov. 21. His guests presented him with a malacca walking stick.

Rutland, Ill.—Calvetti Bros. have bot the north elevator from the Rutland Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and are taking down the building to use the lumber in erecting an ice house. The elevator company, which has been using the elevator for storing grain, has not had much use for it since it made improvements in its south elevator.

Elizabeth, Ill.—The Elizabeth Mills, formerly operated by H. G. Hartman, which burned Sept. 3, are being rebuilt by H. G. Hartman, millwright, for Plosch & Goldsworthy, the new proprietors. A 45-in. water wheel has been installed, giving 60 h.p., also a No. 3 Jay Bee Hammer Mill, a cylinder sheller, a corn cracker and grader, a new elevator leg and a light plant. The building is 24 x 48, with 10-foot plate and 10-foot basement. A truck dump and chain drag built on the job is being installed. The plant was designed by Mr. Hartman, who looked after the building and the installation of machinery. The A. D. Hughes Co. furnished all machinery except the hammer mill. The plant will be ready for operation Dec. 1. The new proprietors will handle millfeeds and flour and do custom grinding and mixing.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$10,000, net to the buyer.

J. S. Bache & Co. have announced the removal of their offices to the new Board of Trade Bldg., effective Nov. 24.

Attorneys for Jas. K. Riordan Nov. 19 argued the appeal for a new trial of the suit against Wm. McCabe in the Supreme Court at Springfield, Ill.

E. V. Maltby was expelled from the Board of Trade Nov. 18, under Rule 141, for uncommercial conduct. He was manager of the bankrupt Rural Grain Co., a subsidiary of the Farm Board, that failed with heavy liabilities.

The Mid-West Grain Corp., affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been admitted to do business on the Board of Trade, Chas. P. Cummings, vice-pres. and general manager, having recently been elected to membership.

Albert Eugene Cross, pres. of Cross, Roy & Harris, Inc., a member of the Board of Trade and a former director and vice-pres., died at the Chicago Memorial Hospital, Nov. 24, of heart disease, at the age of 60 years. Mr. Cross was the first vice-pres. of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and a trustee of Northwestern University. He entered the grain commission business in 1893. His widow survives him.

Wm. Cheney is charged with having put down losing trades to his own house and to have placed the profitable trades to the account of some other concern. The discrepancies were detected in the office of the U. S. Grain Futures Administration, and traced by comparison with records of the Board of Trade Clearing House. The amount involved is \$75,000, but since his employer, the Uhlmann Grain Co., is protected by a bond, it will suffer no financial loss. He had charge of the settling department for the company.

The nominating com'te which will name the candidates for the 1931 officers of the Board of Trade will, in compliance with the rules of the exchange, hold the regular three meetings during the month of November at which suggestions for candidates will be received. Two of these meetings have already been held, one on the 13th and the other on the 20th, and the third will be held on the 28th. The personnel of the nominating com'te is as follows: John J. Bittel, Charles Baker, Geo. T. Carhart, Chas. P. Randall and John C. Wood. Offices to be filled are those of pres., 2nd vice-pres., five directors and five members each of the com'tes of appeals, arbitration and nomination.

INDIANA

Crothersville, Ind.—The Blish Milling Co. recently installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Zionsville, Ind.—The Zionsville Milling Co. is taking down a part of the old mill and will install a set of 10-ton scales there.

Fort Branch, Ind.—The Ziliak & Schafer Milling Co. has completed the installation of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill at its elevator.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Geo. Reed, well known Indianapolis grain man, has opened an office in the Board of Trade Bldg. and is doing business as the Reed Grain Co.

Rising Sun, Ind.—Tri-State Mills, Inc., incorporated; capital stock, 300 shares having a par value of \$100 each; incorporators: Wm. T. Burns, Lee Stratton and John R. Woods; objects, owning and disposing of grain and the manufacturing of grain products and by-products.

Richmond, Ind.—Five of the six floors of the Richmond Roller Mills plant burned early in the night of Nov. 15; loss, estimated at \$30,000. The fire department succeeded in confining the fire to the old part of the structure and an adjoining warehouse was not damaged. The greatest loss was in the damage to the machinery used in mixing molasses feed supplement, one of the company's chief outputs. The mill will be rebuilt soon.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bert F. Sloan, prominent grain dealer of this city, formerly of the Kendrick & Sloan Co. until about a year and a half ago when he severed his connection, a member of the Board of Trade and a resident of this city for 35 years, died at a hospital in Evanston, Ill., Nov. 19, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Sloan became ill four months ago and was a patient in several hospitals, finally going to the home of his married daughter in Evanston. He is survived by a son and a daughter.

Loogootee, Ind.—The Loogootee Milling & Grain Co.'s plant burned on Nov. 10; loss, \$75,000; insurance of \$22,500 was carried. About 3,000 bus. of wheat, several hundred bus. of corn and \$5,000 worth of prepared feed was burned. The mill, a 4-story structure, owned by Fred Stewart, was recently rebuilt. As several attempts had been made recently to rob the mill office, the state fire marshal has been asked to investigate the fire. The town is now without a grain mill as the only other mill and elevator burned several years ago.

IOWA

Lytton, Ia.—The Lytton Grain Co. just recently installed an oat huller.—Art Torkelson.

Waukon, Ia.—A molasses plant and mixer has been installed by F. H. Nagel at this point.

Bremer, Ia.—A 26-inch attrition mill has just been installed at the Bremer Co-op. Co.'s elevator.

Davenport, Ia.—A disc separator was recently installed in the local plant of the Ralston-Purina Co.

Ladora, Ia.—A new feed mixer has been added to the equipment of Chas. W. Rugenberg's feed mill.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—A brick and concrete storeroom 18 x 36 is now being constructed for A. E. Tappan.—Art Torkelson.

Callender, Ia.—The elevator of the Callender Grain Co. has recently been remodeled and an oat huller added to the equipment.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—Harold Beaver has improved his feed mill by adding a grain dump, over which a 15 x 30-foot shed has been built. The machinery will be run by electricity.

Donnan, Ia.—The G. R. Holmes Elvtr. caught fire from a nearby grass fire, on Nov. 10, but was soon put out, with a damage of but \$30.

Forest City, Ia.—W. H. Drewes has recently installed a magnetic separator in his feed grinding mill, which is operated by electricity.

Jefferson, Ia.—O. A. Anderson has succeeded J. T. Carey as manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, Mr. Carey having resigned.

Monticello, Ia.—The Monticello Feed Mill, E. H. Huibregtse owner, is erecting a 22 x 18-foot addition to its plant and new machinery is being installed.

Yetter, Ia.—L. C. French, local elevator manager for the Quaker Oats Co., died Nov. 4, at the age of 47 years. His widow and two children survive him.

Wiota, Ia.—Frank Waters has purchased the elevator here known for years as the Sherritt Elvtr. and has changed the name to the Waters Grain Co. Elvtr.

Guthrie Center, Ia.—E. W. Miller, engaged in the grain elevator business here for the last 43 years, is reported to have sold his business to the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Albert City, Ia.—Extensive changes are being made at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, the house is being remodeled and an oat huller installed.

Osceola, Ia.—The Messamer Feed Co. has installed a new 40-h.p. feed grinder, having a capacity of a ton an hour on small grains. Bins and spouts running to and from the grinder have been built.

Sioux City, Ia.—At the recent election of the Grain Exchange the old officers were re-elected as follows: Pres., S. P. Mason; vice-pres., M. King; treas., J. S. Eales; sec'y and traffic manager, Freeman Bradford.

Grundy Center, Ia.—W. D. Wilson & Son, who handle all kinds of field and garden seeds, fertilizer and wool, have nearly completed the remodeling of their plant. Mr. Wilson has been in business here for over 50 years.

Hopkinton, Ia.—R. E. Lux held a formal opening of his new feed mill here on Nov. 21 and 22. The mill, all the machinery of which is new, is said to be one of the most complete of its kind in the state, outside of the large cities.

Toledo, Ia.—The Toledo Grain Co., which purchased the Mesquakie Mill here in August, has been remodeling the plant and bringing it up to date and moving the machinery around for the sake of efficiency. The plant is now in operation.

Hayfield, Ia.—Jerry Ersland, formerly assistant at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Vincent, Ia., has accepted the position as manager of the local North Iowa Grain Co.'s elevator, relieving G. Deeg, who resigned.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

California, Ia.—The elevator here owned by E. E. McFerrin, who also operates an elevator at Modale, burned at 5:45 p. m., Nov. 6; about 19,000 bus. of corn and grain was destroyed, a small part of which was salvaged; insurance was carried on building and contents.

Preston, Ia.—C. V. Badrick & Sons, proprietors of the Preston Feed Mill, are installing a molasses mixing machine, with a 10-h.p. motor. A new 25-h.p. motor has just been installed to operate the crusher. Electric motors were installed last summer to replace the steam engine.

Eddyville, Ia.—The Frank Hoose Elvtr. Co. has just completed a large building, to be used for the assembling and displaying of farm machinery, of hollow tile construction, 34 x 72 feet, on property leased from the Rock Island Railroad, near the elevator. A feed mixer was installed a few months ago.

Stratford, Ia.—This town now has a beacon light that can be seen for miles in every direction, mounted on the peak of the roof of the Farmers Elvtr. The Stratford Grain & Supply Co. paid for the installation of the light and the material used, and the town is to furnish the current for its regular operation.

CHRISTENSEN GRAIN COMPANY
BUYERS and SHIPPERS
Strictly Country Run Corn and Oats
FORT DODGE IOWA

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. here was recently granted a permit to install a gasoline pump and tank.—Art Torkelson.

Des Moines, Ia.—Fred M. Hubbell, for many years identified with the grain trade of this city, being a stockholder in several grain companies and well known to the trade, was found dead in his bed on Nov. 11. He was 91 years of age. Mr. Hubbell was one of the oldest of the state's pioneers and was reputed to be the wealthiest man in Iowa.—Frank M. Ward.

Dana, Ia.—The trial of Jay Thorpe, who was indicted by the grand jury in September on four counts in connection with a shortage of grain at the C. C. Buck Elvtr. here, of which he was the former manager, has been postponed from the November to the January term. Last May Thorpe was reported to have confessed being short 6,000 bus. of oats, which he sold and used the money playing the market.

Mediapolis, Ia.—We did not build an elevator to replace the one that burned last year. Frank Wright and Mr. Clump [in partnership as the Wright Grain Co.] have one under construction now. Last summer we thot we had sold out the remainder of our business to them but the deal fell thru, so we are still handling seeds, feed, coal and ear corn and small grain in carlots.—Farmers Supply Co., by Elta Archer.

Hospers, Ia.—Peter Jungers, manager of the F. M. Slagle & Co. lumber yard and formerly grain buyer for that company before it sold its grain business years ago, has bot the elevator here that was operated by Klein Bros., now in the hands of a receiver. Tony Rietmiller, who has been connected with the business during the Klein Bros. ownership, will assist Mr. Jungers at the elevator, Mr. Jungers continuing as manager for the Slagle Co.

Westfield, Ia.—The C. E. Lowry & Sons Elvtr. and the J. J. Mullaney Elvtr., the only elevators at this point, burned early in the morning of Nov. 13; total loss, \$15,000; both covered by insurance. The fire apparently started in the roof of the Lowry Elvtr., which contained 10,000 bus. of grain, the Mullaney house containing 7,000 bus. of grain and two tons of alfalfa hay. The headquarters of the Mullaney Co. are in Sioux City. Immediate reconstruction of both plants is planned.—Art Torkelson.

KANSAS

Weskan, Kan.—We are building a new elevator.—Glad Bros., A. E. G.

Lewis, Kan.—The Huff Grain Co. suspended business temporarily on Nov. 1.

Gray, Kan.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has added a new coal bin to its plant.

Quinter, Kan.—The Morrison Grain Co. has bot the properties of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Dwight, Kan.—A new 40 x 21-foot frame, iron-clad warehouse with rodent-proof floor was recently completed by Carl A. E. Johnson. Power was also changed from gasoline to electric, with Westinghouse Motors.

Horton, Kan.—We contemplate changing our grinding equipment in the spring.—W. J. Lowe.

Oswego, Kan.—The local Chamber of Commerce is interested in having a soy bean mill locate here.

Blakeman, Kan.—The Shannon Grain Co., of Kansas City, has bot the Miller Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Geo. Gano's 1,000,000-bu. addition to his terminal elevator here is nearing completion.

Liberal, Kan.—The Security Elvtr. has installed a 7½-h.p. motor here. This was bot from the White Star Co.

O'Herin, (Coffeyville p. o.), Kan.—The elevator of the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. was slightly damaged by fire on Nov. 8.

Waldo, Kan.—J. C. Carr has installed a York Hyatt Roller Bearing Boot, purchased from the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Bird City, Kan.—A new driveway hopper type grate has been installed here by the Morrison Grain Co. The purchase was made from the York Fdry.

Silver Lake, Kan.—Berry Grain Co. is installing a hammer mill with siphon feeder, and direct-connected 40-h.p. motor.—Emmett Berry, Jr., mgr.

Lindsborg, Kan.—Pneumatic truck lifts are being installed in the elevators of the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co. at Hallville, Norcross and Hilton.

Altamont, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a hammer mill and equipped it with a magnetic separator to keep out foreign material.

Arkansas City, Kan.—Morris Wilkins, of St. Louis, has been transferred to this city as manager of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co. while Kent Barber is taking an extended vacation in Ft. Worth.

Englewood, Kan.—The Englewood Co-op. Equity Union has installed a new manlift, rubber cup belt, Hilliard Clutch, an air compressor and other repairs supplied by the White Star Co.

Baker, Kan.—We recently completed construction on an 18x24-foot frame, iron-clad warehouse, with cement floor and foundation, which is now in use for storing feeds and other merchandise.—Bud Peterson, mgr., Farmers Union Elvtr. & Merc. Co.

Glasco, Kan.—E. G. Plush has taken over the Glasco Mill and converted it into a commercial feed plant, equipment including a horizontal mixer, feed packer, grain cleaning machinery, a large hammer mill, two pairs of high feed rolls, air separators and reels, the machinery being driven by two big motors.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Fairview, Kan.—A Blue Streak No. 30 Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. McCormick-Deering 4-Cylinder Gas Engine, and Gates-Vulco V-Belt Drive, has been installed in a lean-to structure attached to the driveway side of our elevator.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Seneca, Kan.—A 36 x 48 ft. tile structure has been completed by the Koelzer Grain Co., housing the grain grinding and mixing machinery and constituting a warehouse for the firm. The coal sheds were rebuilt and a new cob house constructed at the same time.—A. H. Koelzer.

Portis, Kan.—The Osborne County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has a new 15,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. Its machinery includes a Winter head drive with 10-h.p. enclosed motor, a 10-ton truck scale, an all-steel truck lift, grate and hopper and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale.

Norcatour, Kan.—A 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator with a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, a Winter Universal Head Drive, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, an all-steel truck lift, grate and hopper, and a 10-ton truck scale was recently completed for the Peerless Flour Mills here by A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Belpre, Kan.—J. M. Kearney, holder of five shares in the Farmers Grain Co. here, asked the court for a receivership for the company, which was granted, and Lyman Miller appointed receiver. Kearney's petition, which stated that the liabilities were \$30,000 and the assets about the same, attacked the management of the elevator.

Ulysses, Kan.—J. A. Carter's new 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator, built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., is equipped with a 10-h.p. enclosed motor on a Winter Universal Head Drive, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. The 24x30-foot two-room office is shingled and stucco finished.

Hayes, Kan.—A cribbed, iron-clad elevator with capacity for between 25,000 and 30,000 bus. was recently completed for the Wheat Farming Co. by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. The machinery includes a 10-h.p. enclosed motor and roller chain drive on the head, an all-steel truck lift, grate and hopper, a 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 15-ton dump scale for inbound weighing.

Oberlin, Kan.—A 40,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator and a 3-story mill building adjacent thereto, is now being completed for H. Q. Banta (whose elevator and feed mill burned in July) by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. The equipment in the structure includes a Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. enclosed motor, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. motor, a 3-pair high roller mill, driven by a 25-h.p. motor which also drives the meal leg and the reel, a vertical batch mixer with 10-h.p. motor, a receiving separator with 7½-h.p. motor, a 10-ton truck scale and an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale. In the mill building are 11 small bins for stock. Feed storage space is in two warehouses, one 10x24 and the other 16x30 feet.

WICHITA

"The Virgin Wheat Mecca"

long recognized as the leading market of the Southwest. Its facilities are the best and its Board of Trade members are well known for their fair dealing. If you are a country shipper, miller or exporter you cannot do better in any other market.

Deal With These Board of Trade Members

Blood Grain Co.

Mill Orders—Consignments

Ogren Grain Co.

Grain Merchants

Wichita Terminal Elevator Co.

Receivers, Shippers—Storage

Smith-McLinden Grain Co.

Wheat, Coarse Grains, Mill Feeds

Adair Grain Co.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, Kafir

Sam P. Wallingford Grain Corp.

General Grain Business

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grain Futures, Stocks, Bonds, etc.

A. F. Baker Grain Co.

Corn, Kafir, Milo, Oats, Barley

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Rea-Patterson Milling Co. recently put in a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Denison, Kan.—One of the elevators of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is being taken down. The machinery is being removed and some of it is being reinstalled in the company's second elevator and mill building. This town is on an abandoned railroad right of way and the company's business is now principally devoted to the production of feeds and handling of merchandise.

Emporia, Kan.—C. W. Lord, father of the late T. B. Lord, has taken over the active management of the Lord Grain Co. and will carry it on with the assistance of his grandson, Ted Lord, 18, oldest son of T. B. Lord. O. J. Courtney will be continued as assistant manager. A plant is maintained at Delphos also. The Lord Grain Co. buys and sells all kinds of grain, does custom grinding and grinds and mixes poultry and dairy feeds.

Page City, Kan.—The Wheat Farming Co. has a new 50,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. It is fitted with a 15-ton truck scale, a Richardson 10-bu. Automatic Scale, a 15-h.p. enclosed motor to operate the leg thru a belt and roller chain drive, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. Grain is carried to the back bins at the top thru a 16-in. screw conveyor. All bins drain thru the dump sink to the boot.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The new elevator of the Mitchell County Farmers Co-op. Ass'n recently completed here by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. is a 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator with a 600-bu. Sidney Combination Boot and Sheller, a Western Shaker Feed, a Western Gyrating Cleaner, a suction dust collecting system on the leg, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a burr feed grinder, three 15-h.p. enclosed motors, a 10-ton truck scale, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. A cob house and a dust house are attached to the elevator.

Enterprise, Kan.—The Kansas Flour Mills Co.'s local mill closed temporarily, on Nov. 11, until business justifies its operation. Rumors that the machinery was to be removed and milling discontinued here are absolutely false. All machinery and equipment will be kept intact so that operations can be renewed on short notice. Many of the employees will be transferred to other offices and mills of the company, while some will be retained to take care of the property here. The business of the grain elevator will be continued as usual.

KENTUCKY

Guthrie, Ky.—Windstorm blew part of the smokestack from the mill of the Guthrie Milling Co. on Oct. 30.

MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Clarence M. Pitt, formerly senior member of the grain firm of Pitt Bros. & Co., later head of C. M. Pitt & Sons Co., confectioners supplies, died, on Nov. 2, at his home in this city.

MICHIGAN

Ainger (Olivet p. o.), Mich.—The Olivet Elvtr. Co. has installed a new hammer mill.

Grand Ledge, Mich.—E. C. Aldrich is installing a feed mixer and 10-h.p. motor in his flour mill.

Quincy, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator is being installed ahead of the grinder at Lampman's feed mill.

Conklin, Mich.—The Peoples Milling Co., headquarters at Muskegon, is considering installing a magnetic separator at its mill here.

Standish, Mich.—C. F. Hall is installing an electro-magnetic separator ahead of his attrition mill in the Standish Flouring Mills plant.

Prescott, Mich.—The Prescott Elvtr. Co. has placed an order for a new electro-magnetic separator for attachment to its feed mill.

Niles, Mich.—Umholtz Bros. have recently installed a Blue Streak Hammer Mill equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Coopersville, Mich.—The Coopersville Co-op. Co. has just placed its order for an electro-magnetic spout to be placed ahead of its attrition mill.

Girard, Mich.—A Eureka Cascade Spout Type Electro-Magnetic Separator is being installed ahead of the grinder in the Maxom Feed Mill, to protect against tramp iron.

Saranac, Mich.—A hammer mill with 50-h.p. direct-connected motor is being installed in the Hale & Mercer Elvtr. here. Mill is equipped with an electro-magnetic separator.

Edmore, Mich.—The Edmore Grain & Lbr. Co. is protecting its feed mill against tramp iron by an electro-magnetic separator. No changes are being made in the power equipment.

Capac, Mich.—A new electro-magnetic separator is being attached to the attrition mill in the mill of Wm. Withun & Son, to eliminate the fire and accident hazard from iron in the feed.

Munith, Mich.—P. V. Olk has just placed an order for a Blue Streak Hammer Mill direct connected to a 30-h.p. motor. This mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator.

Frankenmuth, Mich.—An electro-magnetic separator is being installed in the Brick Mill ahead of a new Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mill which replaces a Robinson mill of a smaller size.

Coleman, Mich.—The Coleman Elvtr. was entered by thieves during the night of Nov. 5, who gained admission by breaking an office window. Cigarettes and candy was about all they obtained.

Charlotte, Mich.—The L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co.'s new feed mill, described in the Sept. 10 Journal, is now in operation. It replaces the plant that burned several months ago.

Sebewaing, Mich.—A new 24-inch attrition mill with 30-h.p. direct-connected motor, pipe-ventilated, and built-in electro-magnetic separator is being installed in the John C. Liken Co.'s elevator.

Fowlerville, Mich.—The Fowlerville Co-op. Ass'n is installing a Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a 40-h.p. direct connected motor. This mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator to remove the tramp iron.

Howell, Mich.—Two elevators here were broken into by thieves on the same night, that of the Livingston Co-op. Mill, where about \$2 was obtained, and the Wriggelsworth & Koch Elvtr., where the thieves got nothing.

Bennington, Mich.—The Hagen Grain Co. has installed a small size attrition mill and a 15-h.p. single phase motor, the motor being enclosed in a fire resistive enclosure. An electro-magnetic separator is provided to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

McCords, Mich.—F. S. Thomas plans installing another feed mill, probably next year, with built-in electro-magnetic separator. He is now installing a 25-h.p. motor to run his entire plant, including a midget flour mill and an attrition mill with belt drive.

Richmond, Mich.—The Richmond Feed & Grain Co. recently installed a new grinder, with separate motor and feeder, having a capacity of 100 pounds per minute. A covering was also recently built along the south side of the mill for vehicles loading and unloading.

Ann Arbor, Mich.—The Ann Arbor Grain & Feed Co., recently organized to carry on a general line of feed business, including grinding, as reported in the Oct. 8 Journal, is installing new equipment in one portion of the old flour mill plant formerly operated by the Michigan Milling Co. William Reed, who was one of the organizers and first manager of the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, is the manager. Equipment consists of a Jay Bee Hammer Mill, directly connected to a 50-h.p. motor, a built-in electro-magnetic separator to catch the iron in the feed, a Eureka Feed Mixer and a molasses mixing unit.

Lake Odessa, Mich.—Smith Bros., Velte & Co. have purchased a Jacobson Hammer Mill with a 30-h.p. direct-connected fully-enclosed motor. Mill is equipped with a built-in electro-magnetic separator. A feed mixer is also being installed, to be operated by a 5-h.p. motor with a fully-enclosed side.

Stockbridge, Mich.—J. P. Olk, who for several years has operated and owned the plant formerly known as the Stockbridge Elvtr. Co., has recently purchased the other elevator, formerly owned by DePuy & Co., of Pontiac. The plant is being reconditioned. Considerable repairs were necessary on the hammer mill, which had a spring shaft because of iron getting into the mill. An electro-magnetic separator is being installed to protect against further accidents as well as the fire hazard.

Melvin, Mich.—The Kerr Grain & Hay Co. has just completed the elevator addition to its feed mill, which was built on the site of the plant destroyed by fire two years ago. New equipment consists of a cleaner and polisher and a 10-h.p. fully-enclosed, self-ventilated motor. Another 7½-h.p. motor is enclosed in fire resistive enclosure built of asbestos lumber and concrete. The jack shaft for operating the corn sheller and crusher is equipped with SKF Ball Bearings.

Marlette, Mich.—Thomas Wilson & Sons, within two weeks after their elevator burned, had started construction of a new office, storage room and grinding department. The large hay shed, which escaped the fire, has been moved from its former location to new foundations near the front of the lot, the office being erected in front of it, with the scales in the same position as before. The company expects to be ready for business, both for receiving commodities and for grinding grain, early in December.

MINNESOTA

Bluffton, Minn.—Anton Price started operation of a feed mill here recently.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Fairfax Milling Co. is reported to have closed here for an indefinite time. Head offices are in Red Wing.

Blue Earth, Minn.—Repairs were made on the elevator here belonging to the Blue Earth Farmers Elvtr. Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. had the contract.

Kandiyo, Minn.—An addition to the office has been built by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., also the old bank building has been bot, to be used as a garage.

New Brighton, Minn.—The elevator of the Twin City Feeding Co. that burned late in October, is to be rebuilt next spring, at the reported cost of \$20,000.

Stillwater, Minn.—The Commander Milling Co.'s plant here re-opened Nov. 22 and will operate during the winter months with day and night crews. Between 25 and 30 men will be employed.

Rochester, Minn.—Extensive repairs will be made on the Rochester Ice & Fuel Co.'s elevator at this place, and feed mill equipment will also be installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Haydenville (Madison p. o.), Minn.—Math Heinzen has bot the property of the Haydenville Grain Co. and will erect an elevator to replace the one that burned last winter. Mr. Heinzen was at one time part owner of the Independent Elvtr. at Madison.

St. Paul, Minn.—An appropriation of \$5,000 was authorized by the city council to make the necessary changes in the scales and scale houses at the St. Paul Grain Terminal, to conform with the state law. O. E. Smith, state supervisor of scales, is said to have condemned the scale installation. Since the completion of the terminal all grain shipped out by river has been weighed on the city-owned scales installed in the Farmers Union Terminal, but with the addition of new storage the barge terminal scales must be used.

DULUTH LETTER

Among the new members of the Board of Trade is H. B. Putnam, vice-pres. of the Bartlett-Frazier Co.

W. R. McCarthy has been appointed chairman of a special com'te of Duluth Chamber of Commerce to study and make recommendations on the national referendum of the United States Chamber on commodity exchange trading and dealing in futures. Other members of the com'te are J. J. Lee and Franklin Rice.

Herman Soderstrom, an employe at the Occident Terminal Elvtr., was so severely burned, on Nov. 13, when a transformer in the electrical room exploded, that he died a few hours later. As he was alone in the room at the time, the cause of the accident was unknown. Three other employes, who dragged him from the room, were also burned, tho not seriously.

Charles F. Macdonald has been appointed pres. of the Board of Trade directors in order that he may be able to devote his attention to legislation, railroad rate matters and other important questions in connection with the grain trade that may arise from time to time. All detail and office routine will be under the direct supervision of Fred C. Carlson, who has served 36 years on the board, rising from the position of clerk to secretaryship.—S. J. S.

Elevators at the Head of the Lakes when navigation closes in about a month will be stocked with the largest amount of grain in the history of the market here, according to estimates of grain men, which, with shipments averaging about 250,000 bus. a day, are that approximately 40,000,000 bus. of grain will be in the 28 elevators here and at Superior. More than 15% increase is shown in the amount of storage space at the Head of the Lakes this year than in previous years, the total capacity being increased to 52,000,000 bus., compared with 45,950,000 bus. last year. No danger of congestion at terminals is expected.—S. J. S.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

The Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. has assigned the new Midland Elvtr. concrete annex to the Delmar Elvtr. Co., thus converting from private to public storage 1,891,000 bus. of storage space.

The Brighton Elvtr. Co.'s elevator burned, at 7:30 p. m.; loss, \$35,000; about 25,000 bus. of grain was burned. The elevator, owned by M. E. Scroggins, pres. and treas. of the company, was used for the cleaning and transfer of grain.

Sydney Anderson, Jr., son of the vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc., is the new manager of the Harland Flour & Feed Co., succeeding Austin S. Harland. A chain of 28 retail feed stores, warehouses and grain elevators is operated by the Harland Co. in Minnesota.

The Nutrena Feed Mills, Inc., of Kansas City, have bot the feed mill of the Schreiber Milling & Grain Co. here and have placed M. F. Bauman as mill manager. The sale was made so that Mr. Schreiber might center his interests in his St. Joseph, Mo., plant, which manufactures live stock and poultry feeds. Geo. S. Steward will have supervision of the Minneapolis property for the Nutrena Co.

The Upton Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s feed mill and elevator burned on Nov. 14; loss, about \$12,000; covered by insurance. The cause of the fire was due to a 10-inch belt, attached to a grinder, breaking and knocking a switch box from the wall. One fireman was killed. The company will continue its business, with the exception of the grinding, in its warehouse in North Minneapolis, until the plant can be rebuilt.

MISSOURI

Orrick, Mo.—A. G. Hagaman's elevator here burned at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon, Nov. 1; building and contents were a total loss. Fire was tho to have been due to an overheated motor.

Kidder, Mo.—The Green & Tooley Mill & Elvtr. Co., of Pattonsburg, Mo., which recently installed a Jay Bee Grinder in its plant here, has provided a siphon feeder to keep out foreign material.

Carthage, Mo.—The McDaniel Milling Co. has resumed operations after constructing a new warehouse and installing new cleaning and packing equipment, replacing the departments burned last August.

Ludlow, Mo.—The F. A. Boggs Elvtr. here burned during the night of Nov. 3.

Berger, Mo.—The grain elevator of the Daniel Haid, Jr., Estate burned on Nov. 11; loss, \$25,000. The elevator was built in 1884 and the company is the oldest business establishment in the city. The business has been under the management of J. E. Stock since the death of Mr. Haid five years ago.—Frank M. Ward, with Martin Grain Co.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

No memberships in the Board of Trade have been transferred since early in August.

E. F. Emmons, member of the Board of Trade, and with the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Co., recently was presented with a 7½-pound boy.—W. N. S.

Following the recent death of Charles W. Lonsdale, pres. of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., of this city, Fred C. Vincent has been elected pres. of the company.

Average protein content of 1,478 cars of wheat tested during October by the Kansas City offices of the Kansas state grain inspection department was 12.60 per cent, compared with 12.58 per cent on 2,418 cars tested in September and 12.63 per cent on 2,255 cars tested during October last year. Average protein content of 1,413 cars tested by the Missouri state grain inspection department during October was 11.55 per cent, against 11.71 per cent on 2,414 cars in September and 12.04 per cent on 1,926 cars in October, 1929. During the first four months of the crop year the Kansas and Missouri inspection bureaus tested 37,253 cars of wheat, with an average protein content of 12.35 per cent, comparing with 12.15 per cent on 41,579 cars tested during the same period a year ago.—W. N. S.

ST. LOUIS LETTER

W. T. Brookings, pres. of the Marshall Hall Grain Corp., has recovered from a recent operation and is now back on the job.

Applicants for membership in the Merchants Exchange include W. H. Bixby, J. J. Vanier, and John Huncke of Lamson Bros. & Co.

Wm. Rogers, an oiler, was caught in the machinery of the Burlington Elvtr. Co.'s elevator and crushed to death. His mangled body was found in a pit by other employes.

The John Kissner Feed Co. retired from business on Oct. 20. In former years this company was a large feed dealer and was a member of the Merchants Exchange. Mr. Kissner will retire from business.—J. D. M.

Geo. Lee Morche, wheat salesman of the Marshall Hall Grain Corp., has left that employ and is now connected with an advertising firm in Kansas City, Mo. Mr. Morche was very popular among the younger members.—J. D. M.

H. B. McCormick, corn buyer of the Union Starch & Refining Co., was married on Oct. 25 to Miss Clara Tiefenbrum. Mr. McCormick is very popular on the Merchants Exchange and was warmly congratulated by members.—J. D. M.

MONTANA

Lewistown, Mont.—A meeting of creditors of the Judith Milling Co. was called for Nov. 15 by the referee in bankruptcy to consider a contract under which the Judith Co. had agreed to purchase certain real estate, together with the mill and elevators on it, from the Montana Flour Mills Co., on which contract payment had not been made in full, altho it was entered into over two years ago.

Chester, Mont.—It was reported late in October that the elevator here over which the Patton-Kjose Co. and R. L. Whorley are contending (as reported in the Sept. 10 and Oct. 22 Journals), will remain under the direction of Whorley pending determination of an appeal from the judgment of the district court of Liberty County. This decision, thru issuance by the Supreme Court of a writ of supervisory control directed to the district court, nullifies a writ of assistance asked by the grain company in an effort to secure possession of the elevator, which it had been awarded under a decision in district court.

Collins, Mont.—Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., Inc., incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: W. D. Reiquam, J. A. Coghill and Ed Alzheimer, all of Collins.

NEBRASKA

Jackson, Neb.—H. C. Hall has bot Harry Goodfellow's grain elevator at this point.

Falls City, Neb.—The Falls City Milling Co. at this point has installed a Bender Truck Dump.

Fremont, Neb.—The Fremont Mills is erecting an addition, 18 x 56 feet, to its plant to care for increased business.

Albion, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has recently installed one of the new Bender Electric Truck Dumps in its elevator.

Fairfield, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is having its elevator repaired and remodeled by the Birchard Const. Co.

Palmer, Neb.—The Farmers Union Grain Co. here has installed high speed buckets purchased from the York Fdy. & Engine Wks.

Platte Center, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co. has sold its elevator "A" at this point to Ed Arndt, who will probably wreck the plant.

Paxton, Neb.—The elevator and grinding plant built for Pete Eginton by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. has been completed and is now in operation.

Waverly, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has had a Kewanee All-Steel Truck Lift installed in its plant by the Birchard Const. Co. and has had the properties overhauled.

Edgar, Neb.—W. E. Moore, of Fairmont, has succeeded Chas. Branstitre as manager of the Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. here, effective Nov. 15, Mr. Branstitre having resigned.

Diller, Neb.—The Crittenden Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed temporarily and Manager Eigenberg, who has been here for some time, will locate elsewhere.

Doniphan, Neb.—The Hall County Grain Co. recently installed repairs, including a York Hyatt Roller Bearing Boot and boxings, the equipment being furnished by the York Fdry.

Scottsbluff, Neb.—H. W. Nelson, of LaCrosse, Wis., has been looking over the ground here with a view to establishing a feed manufacturing business. He has not definitely announced his plans.

Murray, Neb.—Thieves broke into the office of the Conkey-Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently and stole its adding machine, radio and batteries and a small rifle that was used for shooting rats.—Sam F. Latta, mgr.

Doane (Benkelman p. o.), Neb.—The new 25,000-bu. elevator for the Independent Elvtrs. (details of which were given in the Aug. 27 Journal) has been completed by the W. H. Cramer Const. Co. The equipment was furnished complete by the York Fdry. & Engine Wks.

Omaha, Neb.—Concrete was being poured before Nov. 15 for the new cleaning house being erected by the Cargill Grain Co. Tanks were about 25 feet up and construction is being rushed so this unit will be completed in time to handle a share of the new corn crop.—Heco.

Fairbury, Neb.—About 100 grain dealers within a radius of 75 miles of this city attended a meeting here on Nov. 14. A banquet was held in the Mary Etta Hotel, with H. A. Butler, of Omaha, as the principal speaker. Several grain men from Omaha and Kansas City attended. Harry Barrett, of the Fuller Grain Co., and C. B. Calloway, of the Calloway Grain Co., had charge of the local arrangements.

WHEAT and CORN

For "Peak of Service"

CONSIGN TO

ROCKY MOUNTAIN GRAIN and COM. CO.

Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Auburn, Neb.—The properties of the old Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., which were turned over to three of the largest stockholders last July and continued operation as the Farmers Elvtr. Co., are now being operated under the name of Fred Volkman, the heaviest stockholder, as the Volkman Grain Co. Roy Allgood continues as manager.

Merna, Neb.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator opened for business on Nov. 6. A. C. Sommer, one of the incorporators and who had just returned from attending a school of instruction for managers of farmers elevators, at Omaha, will act as manager with the assistance of an expert grain man from the Midwest Grain Corp. for several weeks. This company is the re-organization of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. that suspended operations about a year ago.

Omaha, Neb.—Three new directors of the Grain Exchange were elected, on Nov. 12, as follows: E. A. Lucke, Frank C. Bell, and J. T. Buchanan. These directors succeeded H. A. Butler, E. W. Taylor, and G. F. Dristy. At the first meeting of the new board of directors, on Nov. 18, the following officers were elected: Pres., Chas. H. Wright, succeeding Hugh A. Butler; 1st vice-pres., M. I. Dolphin; 2nd vice-pres., J. A. Linderholm; treas., E. A. Lucke, and sec'y, Frank P. Manchester, who has served in that capacity for the last 21 years and who was unanimously re-elected.

Nebraska City, Neb.—Construction is now under way on a poultry feed manufacturing plant with capacity for 300 tons per day, for the G. E. Conkey Co. of Cleveland, O., here. Much of the old machinery is being utilized in the new frame, iron-clad structure, the dimensions of which are 74x60 ft. at the base and 110 ft. to the top of the cupola, but new feeders, elevators and Weller grain conveying machinery are being installed. A Eureka Separator, a new hammer mill, a truck lift, and 14 new motors will be installed. Storage capacity at the new plant is for 100,000 bus.—Geo. C. Eicher.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Among new applicants for membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange is Jos. A. Wade, on transfer from Jacob C. Silbert.

Boston, Mass.—Louis W. De Pass, sec'y of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange, was presented with a handsome silver cigar lighter, appropriately engraved, by the Chicago Board of Trade delegates to the American Legion convention recently held in Boston.—L. C. B.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Ralston-Purina Co. recently installed a duo-aspirator in its plant here.

Hamburg, N. Y.—John Duggan's feed warehouse here burned in October; loss, \$20,000.

Westtown, N. Y.—Fire of unknown origin destroyed the feed mill of C. G. Clark & Son on Nov. 18.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Kreiner & Lehr's malt house was recently damaged by fire; loss, \$30,000; about 36,000 bus. of grain burned also.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Cragg's Mills, which has been operated by the Blythe family for the past 60 years, burned recently; loss, about \$18,000; the fire started in the engine room.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Guy C. Hamilton, for several years connected with the New York office of Lamson Bros. & Co., is no longer connected with that company, according to a notice recently posted on the bulletin boards of the Produce Exchange.—C. K. T.

Henry K. Moore, of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., and Wm. P. Whitaker are among the new members of the Produce Exchange. Henry J. Dahl, of L. Dreyfus & Co., who recently resigned his associate membership, has been elected to regular membership.—C. K. T.

The Standard Grain Co., Inc., is the name of a company recently formed, with an office in the Produce Exchange Bldg., A. Perlman, formerly with the Continental Grain Co., of this city, having active charge of the business. The company will deal in domestic grain and feedstuffs for export, and also in imported grain and feedstuffs.

Trading in tickets of membership in the Produce Exchange continued extremely quiet during the past month and the tendency of prices was still downward. A few sales of regular memberships were made at \$4,200 to \$4,300 and they are now nominally valued at \$4,500. An associate membership sold late in Oct. at \$1,950 and the present nominal quotation is \$2,000.—C. K. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Grand Forks, N. D.—It is reported that a special com'tee will be named soon to formulate plans for the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. elevator at the North Dakota Terminal here.

Devils Lake, N. D.—Ole Serumgard, manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here, died Nov. 13, at the age of 73 years, survived by his widow and five children. He was a pioneer of North Dakota.

Marstonmoor (Woodworth p. o.), N. D.—C. J. Lybeck and E. Nelson, of Park River, who will operate under the name of the Lybeck Elvtr. Co., are erecting an elevator here and expect to have it completed this fall.

Still (Regan p. o.), N. D.—When Roy Anderson, manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, attempted to kick a large belt into place, his foot slipped and the belt hit him, breaking his leg in two places.

Williston, N. D.—E. A. McCulloch has been selected as acting manager of the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n's new elevator here until the close of the fiscal year. He has been acting as field representative for the ass'n here.

Bismarck, N. D.—According to a report filed with the governor's office by K. C. Nelson, mill auditor, the State Mill & Elvtr. operated at a deficit of \$79,041.73 for the first nine months of this year, but during September it operated at a net profit of \$30,715.86.

Roach, N. D.—Farmers of the vicinity met here recently to consider buying the Victoria Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point, but nothing definite was decided. The Victoria Co. is reported to have stated that it is unable to operate the elevator at a profit and unless it can sell it, it will tear the house down.

Hankinson, N. D.—The old St. Anthony Elvtr. here has been razed. This was the second elevator built in this town and had passed its usefulness some time ago. The Cargill Elvtr. Co. bot the building several years ago, since which time it has been used but little. The company will take the lumber to Galchutt, where it has use for it.

Grandin, N. D.—Contract for the erection of a 15,000-bu. elevator and a feed mill building for the Farmers Grain Co. has been let to the T. E. Ibberson Co. Equipment will include a 22-inch Diamond Attrition Mill, a 50-h.p. engine, a Kewanee Dump and scales covered with galvanized iron. Work will be started at once. The Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator burned last month, as reported in the Journal's last number.

Oberon, N. D.—Construction of a new plant for the Oberon Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. is progressing rapidly and will possibly be completed about December 1, replacing the plant burned in September. The Hogenson Const. Co. has the contract. The new plant consists of a 20-bin elevator, feed mill and a 7-bin coal shed. The elevator will be equipped with a 15-ton scale, 10-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, Strong-Scott Pneumatic Dump, Strong-Scott Drives, Carter Disc, cleaner and motors. The feed mill will be equipped with a Strong-Scott Blower outfit. A vault will be attached to the office. The entire plant is iron clad and represents the latest in country elevator construction.

Orrin, N. D.—Repairs are being made on the Winter Truesdell Diercks Elvtr. at this station. T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

OHIO

Williamsport, O.—The Heffner Grain Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

St. Paris, O.—The Farmers Grain & Feed Co. has appointed Loren E. Pence manager.

Pandora, O.—The Pandora Milling Co. has installed a Jay Bee Hammer Mill at its plant.

Washington C. H., O.—Fire originating in the drier in the elevator plant of C. E. Lloyd did slight damage on Nov. 6.

Holgate, O.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a dust collector to take up the dust when corn is being shelled.

Pemberville, O.—A new corn crusher has been added to the equipment of the Pemberville Elvtr., bot from the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Toledo, O.—The opening of the Board of Trade (formerly the Produce Exchange) in its new quarters in the Board of Trade Bldg. will be held Dec. 1.

Westerville, O.—The Westerville Farmers Exchange recently installed a corn cutter and grader and a magnetic separator, furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch'y. Co.

Waynesfield, O.—We are installing a molasses feed mixing outfit, of 5,000 pounds per hour capacity, also a batch mixer.—Waynesfield Grain Co., O. H. Pool, mgr.

London, O.—The old mill of the London Milling Co., owned by H. M. Crites & Co., of Circleville, is to be operated at once, after being idle for some time, with J. A. Long as manager.

Postoria, O.—The December meeting of the Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held in this city. At the November meeting George Grover was chosen to head the ass'n for the coming year.

Troy, O.—W. A. Nisonger, formerly with the Sidney Farmers Exchange Co., Sidney, O., has been appointed manager of the Troy Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, succeeding Geo. Williams, resigned, who has been manager for the past 10 years.

Columbus Grove, O.—Eikenbary & Son's elevator here was torn away in part from its foundation, on Nov. 1, when 18 cars carrying coal were piled up along the tracks of the B. & O. R. R., the accident being caused by a broken arch bar. A filling station was also demolished. The damage to the railroad was estimated at \$50,000.

Lewisburg, O.—H. F. Moore, proprietor of the Lewisburg Feed & Supply Co., about a week ago completed installation of some new equipment, including a hammer mill, feed mixer and corn sheller. A 50-h.p. electric motor furnishes power for the mill, which has a capacity of 100 pounds of fine feed a minute and five tons of coarse feed an hour.

OKLAHOMA

Tonkawa, Okla.—J. S. Barkley, one of the oldest grain dealers in this state, having been in the grain business nearly 40 years, died, early in November, at the age of 79 years.

Garber, Okla.—The new elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp. here, built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., is a 15,000-bu. studded and iron clad structure with a 7½-h.p. enclosed motor to drive the leg thru gears, a Winter Truck Lift, a steel grate and hopper, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 10-ton truck scale. Hyatt Roller Bearings were used on head and jack shafts.

S. or E. Corn—Oats—Our Specialty

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For 34 Years

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GRAIN—HAY—FEED

PHONE ANTHONY 6227 FT. WAYNE, IND.

Pawhuska, Okla.—O. J. Doughty and H. O. Fall, of Oklahoma City, early this month installed equipment in the old Harris Grain Co. Elvtr. and will operate a feed mill there. As soon as arrangements can be made Messrs. Doughty and Fall plan to establish branch mills at Fairfax, Wynona and Grainola (all in the same county as Pawhuska) and to establish a cream and poultry buying business.

Pryor, Okla.—The elevator that burned here recently, known locally as the Farmers Elvtr., was owned and operated by J. P. Easterly, who bot it about a year ago when it was sold to satisfy creditors of the defunct Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. Feedstuff that burned with the elevator consisted of 1,700 bus. of oats, 600 bus. of shelled corn, 300 bus. of kafir corn, half a carload of salt and about 100 sacks of feed.

Walters, Okla.—The old elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. here, destroyed last spring by a tornado, has been replaced with a 15,000-bu. studded and iron-clad structure, with 7½-h.p. enclosed motor and gear drive on the head, a Winter Truck Lift, a steel grate and hopper, a 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 10-ton truck scale. Hyatt Roller Bearings are used on the shafts. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. was the builder.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Rockford, Wash.—The Rockford Grain Growers, Inc., have bot the Rockford Growers Warehousing Corp.'s warehouse and fixtures for \$6,000.

Coulee, Wash.—The flour and feed business of the Potlatch Lbr. Co. here has been bot by Charles Chappell, formerly associated with Geo. McDonald in the McDonald Lbr. Co.

Tate, Wash.—W. P. Tate's new warehouse here, valued at \$6,000, and machinery valued at \$1,500, burned recently, together with 16,000 sacks of wheat and 15,000 sacks of peas; loss, \$30,000; covered by insurance.

Bonnors Ferry, Ida.—The Bonners Ferry Grain & Milling Co. has under construction an addition to the mill building, in which machinery will be installed for flour manufactured from wheat from the Kootenai Valley exclusively, the addition having a capacity of 40 barrels per day.

Pampa, Wash.—It is expected that the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co.'s large warehouse that burned late in October (as reported in the Journal's last number), will be rebuilt, but probably on the opposite side from the old location, which was partly over Willow Creek, which caused trouble with the foundation.

Tilma Station (Tekoa p. o.), Wash.—Strauss & Co.'s warehouse here collapsed, during the second week of November, spilling 2,500 sacks of wheat over the railroad track and the siding. The farmer owners of the wheat will lose nothing, as whatever small loss there is will be assumed by the company. The warehouse will be rebuilt.

The Dalles, Ore.—John Hardin, grain broker of this city, has been sentenced to 2½ years in the penitentiary. Following the failure of his business as a result of speculation in the wheat market, he was convicted of forgery. The judge who heard the case overruled a petition for leniency that had 300 signatures, among which were some of the victims of the crash and also jurors who heard the case.

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia, Pa.—Among recent new members of the Commercial Exchange is Michael Price.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Verdon, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator is being repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Clear Lake, S. D.—The new Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house, capacity 30,000 bus., has just been completed and is in operation. It was built by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Springfield, S. D.—It is reported that Mike King, elevator operator here, is interested in building a new elevator here.

Mitchell, S. D.—Emmett A. Betts, who, with his brother, Joe, carried on a grain business here established by his father in 1908, dropped dead at his home here on Nov. 8. His widow and two children survive him.

Wood, S. D.—It is reported that construction may soon start on the new farmers elevator that has been talked about since last spring, at which time com'lites were appointed to solicit stock subscriptions thruout the county.

Sioux Falls, S. D.—The Northwest Grain Ass'n, affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp., early this month opened a branch office in this city, in charge of T. J. Morgans, who was formerly the Updike Grain Corp.'s resident manager here.

Webster, S. D.—The Pacific Grain Co., of Minneapolis, is installing a 24" Munson Attrition Mill with two 25-h.p. motors, pneumatic air system, Eureka Mixer and Strong-Scott Air Dump. The equipment was all furnished by the Strong-Scott Mfg. Co.

SOUTHEAST

Marietta, Ga.—In a \$250,000 fire that burned five business houses here on Oct. 31, the building that housed the Dunn Feed Co. was damaged to the extent of \$10,000; partly insured.

Narrows, Va.—It is reported that Kingrea Bros. will form a corporation and operate a flour mill; also that they are considering a blending plant for flour and a hammer mill for feed grinding.

Mobile, Ala.—Samuel O. Starke, connected with the Alabama Corn Mills, of this city, for 33 years and sec'y and treas. for the last 28 years, died after a short illness, on Nov. 6, at the age of 53 years. His widow, two sons and three daughters survive him.

Faber, Va.—We operate the local 25-barrel custom mill. Water-power being scarce this summer, we installed a gas engine to keep going, and also handled about two cars of feed per month to make up for loss in grinding. We are now planning to build a warehouse to increase storage room, and also for greater convenience in handling, and will handle hay and a more complete line of feeds when same is completed.—A. M. Swain & Son.

TENNESSEE

Newport, Tenn.—The City Milling Co.'s plant here was badly damaged by fire at noon, Nov. 1; loss, \$55,000; about \$40,000 insurance was carried on the plant. The fire is believed to have started from a lighted cigarette blown into the shucks and hay in the shed beside the mill. Quantities of flour, meal and feed were either burned or damaged, and it is believed that very little of the machinery can be used again. The plant is to be rebuilt as rapidly as possible. The mill has a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day and 500 bus. of meal. It has been running over time of late.

Nashville, Tenn.—Contract has been awarded by the Tennessee Cereal Co. for the erection of its \$100,000 plant, mentioned in the Oct. 22 Journal, to the Wagor Const. Co.

Obion, Tenn.—The Obion Mill Co.'s mill and elevator burned early in the morning of Nov. 15; loss, estimated at \$25,000; about one-third insured. The warehouse and other buildings were saved. Bob Fox, pres. of the company, has been in business here for 25 years and the mill is one of the oldest in this section of the country.

TEXAS

Dallas, Tex.—The Stegar Grain Co. is increasing its capital stock from \$15,000 to \$35,000.

Lockhart, Tex.—The Lockhart Grain Co.'s plant burned on Nov. 8; loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$12,000.

Snyder, Tex.—Winston & Clements opened their feed mill here during the second week of November.

Pampa, Tex.—H. S. Dunway has opened a flour and feed mill here, which was formerly located at Tahlequah, Okla. A corn mill has also been installed.

Adrian, Tex.—The 25,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator built by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. for the Oklahoma Wheat Elvtrs. Corp. is equipped with a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 10-ton truck scale.

Vega, Tex.—The 25,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. is equipped with a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, a 10-ton truck scale, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. It was built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Caps, Tex.—Tom F. Connally Grain Co.'s new 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator, built by A. F. Roberts Constr. Co., has a Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. enclosed motor, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a 10-ton dial scale.

Hale Center, Tex.—The 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., has an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor and roller chain drive, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. did the building.

Dimmitt, Tex.—An 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, an all-steel truck lift, a roller chain drive and other modern equipment are in the 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., built here by A. F. Roberts Const. Co.

Phillips (Morse p. o.), Tex.—The 20,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator of the Tom F. Connally Grain Co. here, built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., has a Winter Universal Head Drive with 10-h.p. enclosed motor, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a 10-ton dial scale.

FORT WORTH

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Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

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Transit Grain & Commission Co.
Consignments, Brokerage

James E. Bennett & Co.
Grain, Stocks, Provisions

E. M. Rogers Co.
Strictly Brokerage and Consignments

Kenedy, Tex.—Machinery recently installed by the Farmers Gin Co. grinds 7,000 pounds of feed per hour.

Three Rivers, Tex.—The Schulz Gin Co. has installed one of the largest hammer type feed grinding, crushing and pulverizing mills, 75 to 100-h.p. being required to operate it. The mill has a capacity of 12,000 pounds of grain and ear corn per hour and about 8,000 pounds of roughage per hour, such as hay, corn shucks, etc.

Panhandle, Tex.—A 25,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator was built here by the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. for the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp. Its equipment includes a roller chain drive, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, a 10-ton truck scale, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper.

Conlin, Tex.—T. O. Pugh Grain Co.'s 20,000-bu. studded and iron clad elevator has an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale, and Superior DP Cups. The elevator has a double loading spout with two flexibles. The 12x18-ft. office has two rooms. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. was the builder.

Friona, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp.'s 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. is fitted with modern machinery including a 10-ton truck scale, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor and roller chain drive on the head, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper.

Conway, Tex.—The 15,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., has a 10-h.p. enclosed motor, a Winter Universal Head Drive on the leg, a truck lift, steel grate and hopper. An 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale and a 10-ton truck scale constitutes the weighing equipment.

Bovina, Tex.—The 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., has an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-ton truck scale, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor and a roller chain drive to operate the leg, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper for the dumping of trucks.

Abell (Panhandle p. o.), Tex.—A 10-h.p. engine and a transmission rope drive operates the 15,000-bu. studded and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., which was built by A. F. Roberts Const. Co. Other equipment includes an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, a 5-bu. Richardson automatic scale and a 10-ton truck scale.

Lee Switch (Panhandle p. o.), Tex.—The 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp. here has a 15-h.p. engine and transmission rope drive to operate the machinery. Equipment includes an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper, and a 10-ton dial scale. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. was the builder.

Perryton, Tex.—The Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp. has a 125,000-bu. elevator here. The capacity is made up of 71,000 bus. in a cribbed and iron-clad structure, and in two huge steel tanks on either side of the house, each of which holds 27,000 bus. Feeding of grain to and from the tanks is by gravity. Machinery in the house includes a 15-h.p. enclosed motor and roller chain drive to the head, Superior DP cups, a 15-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper. At the 12x24-foot two-room office is a 15-ton truck scale. A. F. Roberts Const. Co. was the builder.

Galveston, Tex.—Construction work on the new Galveston Wharf Co.'s Elvtr. B, which has a capacity of about 6,000,000 bus. and is the largest port elevator in the United States, was reported to be practically completed some time ago, so far as the main structure is concerned, work still continuing on the building of the shipside grain conveyors, which are of the latest type and are built especially to facilitate speedy loading. Two or three ships will be able to load at one time. It is planned to hold a formal celebration at the time of the official opening of the entire new structure in the spring.

Wolfe, Tex.—W. R. Sharpe, who handles feed, seed and coal, recently installed a feed mill, which is now in operation.

Happy, Tex.—The 30,000-bu. cribbed and iron-clad elevator of the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtrs. Corp., built here by A. F. Roberts Const. Co., is equipped with a 10-ton truck scale, an 8-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, a 10-h.p. enclosed motor and roller chain drive, and an all-steel truck lift, steel grate and hopper.

WISCONSIN

Prairie du Sac, Wis.—The Sauk Farm Bureau Warehouse Ass'n Co-op. is installing a new feed mill in its elevator.

Black Earth, Wis.—Pick & Endres, manufacturers of poultry and stock feeds, have recently remodeled their feed mill.

Browntown, Wis.—Victor Ellingston has installed a direct-connected Bauer Hammer Mill with built-in magnetic separator.

Foxlake, Wis.—C. S. Porter, who operates an elevator here, has built a new feed warehouse, 24 x 80 feet, and covered with sheet-iron.

Kiel, Wis.—Klemme Bros. have installed new machinery in their Kiel Roller Mills and are now prepared to mix dairy, hog and poultry rations.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The rate of interest for November has been determined by the finance com'te of the Chamber of Commerce at 5½% for advances on Bs/L.

Omaha Grain Inspections

BY HARRY R. CLARK, CHIEF INSPECTOR, OMAHA GRAIN EXCHANGE, BEFORE NEBRASKA GRAIN DEALERS ASS'N

During July, August and September the Omaha Grain Exchange received the largest run of wheat in the history of the market, 33,694,400 bus. It is gratifying that this record-breaking run flowed into the Omaha market and was handled promptly and efficiently, with never a threat of confusion or congestion.

I thought you might be interested in knowing exactly how this volume of wheat graded and how accurate was the inspection.

The 21,474 cars of wheat arriving in the Omaha market from July 15 to Oct. 21, this year, were classified as follows: Hard red winter, 19,548; mixed wheat, 894; hard red spring, 772; durum, 150, and mixed durum, 110 cars.

The numerical grades on these were: No. 1, 23.5%; No. 2, 33.2%; No. 3, 23.2%; No. 4, 13.7%; No. 5, 4.5%, and sample, 1.9%. Practically 80% of these cars fell into the first three grades.

Reinspection was called on 1,176 cars during July, August and September. Figures on these reinspections are: The 1176 cars reinspected constituted 5.6% of the receipts. In these 498 reinspections were sustained (same grade); 563 reinspections graded lower; 115 reinspections grade raised. Of the 563 reinspections on which the grade was lowered, 317 reinspections were lowered on the factors "Musty" and "Heating." I call your attention to these 317 reinspections lowered on the factors musty and heating, as inspectors are in no way responsible for the grade when grain has gone out of condition.

During the same period, July, August and September, only 926 Government appeals were requested or 4.4% of the receipts. This small percentage indicates that the very large majority of shippers to the Omaha market are satisfied with Omaha Grain Exchange inspection.

In order that the Inspection Department of the Omaha Grain Exchange might efficiently handle such a large volume, it was necessary, of course, to employ additional

Dousman, Wis.—The Gramling Milling Co. opened its new mill, on Nov. 8, for manufacturing sweet feeds.

Avalon, Wis.—The feed mill of Johnson & DeLong is now turning out a complete line of feeds after the recent remodeling of the mill and the installation of new machinery.

Hazel Green, Wis.—A ton batch feed mixer and an oat huller will be added to the equipment of Larry's Feed Mill here, the machinery to be installed at an early date.

Superior, Wis.—The mystery as to what has become of Archie McMillan, chief inspector of grain at Superior, is still unsolved. He has been missing since Oct. 5 and no trace of him can be found.—S. J. S.

Hortonville, Wis.—The Hortonville Milling Co. has recently installed a new molasses process machine, electrically operated, and will hold a formal opening on Dec. 1, 2 and 3 for farmers in this territory, for which invitations have been sent out.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Wm. E. Haberman, a partner in the grain and feed firm of C. E. Dingwall Co., died at his home in this city on Nov. 17, after a three months' illness, at the age of 40 years. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Green Bay, Wis.—Irving C. Lyman, a grain dealer of Milwaukee and member of the Chamber of Commerce for 25 years, died, on Nov. 21, at this city, where he had made his home for the last 18 months, and where he was pres. of the Green Bay Elvtr. Co., at the age of 51 years. His widow and one daughter survive him.

help. At the peak of the movement the personnel of the Inspection and weighing Departments and the Protein Laboratory consisted of 150 persons.

Charlevoix, Mich., Nov. 6.—We have practically no buckwheat crop in Charlevoix County. We will be obliged to ship in all we use this season.—Argo Milling Co., by H. A. Craig.

Program Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota

The annual convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota will be held Dec. 9 to 11 in the City Auditorium at Aberdeen, S. D., with headquarters at the Ward Hotel, where the registration will be conducted. The following is the program:

Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1 p. m.

Address of Welcome, by the Mayor of Aberdeen.

Response by Pres. A. L. Berg.

Sec'y H. A. Olson's Field Report.

Addresses by F. D. Kriebs, sec'y of agriculture; J. H. Lemmons, Lemmon, S. D., and W. J. Kuhr, Minneapolis, Minn.

Tuesday Evening, 7:30 p. m.

Executive session for delegates, managers and stockholders.

Addresses by J. J. Murphy, Railroad Commissioner; and J. W. Shorthill, sec'y Farmers National Grain Corporation.

Wednesday, Dec. 10, 9:30 a. m.

Addresses by C. E. Huff, pres. Farmers National Grain Corporation; B. F. Benson, Minneapolis, Minn., and J. J. Martin of the State Grange.

Wednesday, 1:30 p. m.

Addresses by E. J. Bell, economist of the Federal Farm Board, and F. S. Betz, Chicago, Ill.

Wednesday Evening

Banquet and Entertainment, with ten minute talks by: S. J. Cottingham, Pres. Iowa Ass'n; Theo. Frederickson, Pres. Minn. Ass'n; A. M. Thompson, Pres. N. D. Ass'n; A. L. Berg, Pres. S. D. Ass'n; Hugh Nash, Pres. Crop Improvement Ass'n; C. W. Croes, Wheat Growers Ass'n; H. B. Test, Pres. Farm Bureau Federation.

Thursday, Dec. 11, 9:30 a. m.

Managers' session under the supervision of the managers' com'te composed of: F. J. Woodring, C. G. Anderson and John M. Oyan. Report of managers' com'te by F. J. Woodring.

J. M. Oyan, "Managers Viewpoint on Co-operative Marketing."

C. Nelson, Rosholt, S. D., "Directors Viewpoint on Co-operative Marketing."

Address, W. F. Schnaidt, State College.

Thursday, 1:00 p. m.

Financial report of Secretary-treasurer; election.

Grain Carriers

Approximately 85 grain shippers are claimants and all the railroads defendants in the grain rate reparations case which will be heard at Portland, Ore., on Dec. 1. The claims aggregate \$300,000 and date back to 1924 when the public service commission issued its order reducing freight rates on grain and grain products.

Tariff Suspended

In I. and S. 3528, the Commission has suspended from November 1 until June 1 schedules in St. Louis Southwestern I. C. C. 4548, supp. 39 and 40 to J. E. Johanson's I. C. C. 2061, supp. 23, 24 and 26 to J. E. Johanson's I. C. C. 2118, and other tariffs of individual lines' issue. The suspended schedules propose to establish reduced proportional rates on grain and related articles from St. Louis, East St. Louis and Thebes, applicable in connection with the lines of the St. J. SW. Railway, to points in Ark., La., Mo. and Texas.

New Complaints

23901. Oklahoma Millers' Ass'n, Oklahoma City, Okla., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al. Rates in violation of first three sections of act, in connection with transportation of **grain and grain products**, points in Oklahoma and in Tex., Magoun to Spearman, inclusive, to points in Tex. on lines of G. C. & S. F., and P. & S. F. grain mills situated on the G. C. & S. F. in Okla. and Tex. preferred. Asks rates, rules and regulations, waiver of undercharges and reparation.

23932. Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., Kansas City, vs. C. & A. et al. Inapplicable rates, **blue grass seed**, Kansas City, to New Orleans. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

23970. Bert K. Smith, Ft. Worth, Tex., vs. A. T. & S. F. et al. Demurrage rates and charges for detention of **grain** at Houston, in violation of sections 1, 3 and 6 of act. Elevators and storage houses at Galveston, and other points preferred. Asks cease and desist order and reparation.

Shortage Record of "Tack on" Cars

At eight of the interior inspection points in Kansas more than ordinary attention is given to weighing grain into cars, and it is the practice to tack on cards giving the weight loaded, for the information of weighmasters at destination, to the end that immediate investigation be made of apparent shortages.

Of the 5,250 cars carded 4,354 unloaded within the state were short an average of 119 lbs. per car, while the 896 unloaded outside of the state were short 209 lbs. each on the average. Illinois destinations showed 12 cars short 397 lbs., Minnesota destinations 225 cars short 163½ lbs., and Missouri points 659 cars short 221 lbs. per car.

Classified by points of origin the shortages were as follows: 2218 cars out of Wichita short 131½ pounds per car; 1823 cars out of Hutchinson short 125 pounds per car; 459 cars out of Salina short 141 pounds per car; 177 cars out of Atchison short 126 pounds per car; 287 cars out of Topeka short 172 pounds per car; 94 cars out of Great Bend short 121 pounds per car; 138 cars out of Dodge City short 157 pounds per car, and 54 cars out of Leavenworth short 280 pounds per car; total 5250 cars short 134.2 per car.

I. C. C. Decisions

[Continued from page 692]

by the commission. He recommends that reparation be granted.

In I. & S. 3130, in which the commission on July 7th ordered entered rates on dried beans, peas, cow peas, soy beans and velvet beans to become effective on December 9, 1930, the order has now been modified in so far as rates on cow peas, soy beans and velvet beans are concerned, so that the change in rates does not become effective until Dec. 31, 1931.

In Case 22946, the Kansas Flour Mills Corp. filed a complaint against the A. & S. et al., and Examiner Smith recommends dismissal. The complaint alleged improper rates on wheat originating in the panhandle of Texas and in northwestern Oklahoma, milled into flour and other products at Alva or Cherokee, Okla., or Anthony, Kan., and the products forwarded to Texas destina-

tions. Suit had been brought by the A.T. & S.F., for alleged undercharges after which this complaint was filed and in it, it was charged that the rates were in violation of section 1 and 6 of the interstate commerce act.

In Case 23601, T. B. Hord Grain Co., vs. C. & N.W. et al., Examiner Peterson recommends dismissal. The complaint had to do with a car of bulk corn from Columbus, Neb., to Wilson, Wyo., against which was surrendered paid freight bills covering bulk corn from California Junction, Ia., stored in transit at Council Bluffs, Ia., and Columbus, Neb., and misrouted. The Examiner suggested that the collection of undercharges should be waived and that the carriers other than the Union Pacific should receive their lawful divisions of the applicable rate over the route of movement. The U.P. would apparently be penalized because it was responsible for the misrouting.

MODERN GRAIN ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTION

as exemplified by Galveston's new 6,000,000 bus. export elevator is showing a marked preference for RANDOLPH DIRECT HEAT GRAIN DRYING EQUIPMENT.



Owners: Galveston Wharf Company.
Designers and Engineers: Horner & Wyatt, Kansas City, Mo.
Builders: Jones-Hettelsater Constn. Co., Kansas City, Mo.

Equipped with three 1,000-bus. Randolph Driers using oil burners and having a daily capacity of 75,000 to 100,000 bushels.

This Is the World's Largest
Grain Drying Plant
WITHOUT A BOILER

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY

TOLEDO, OHIO — U. S. A.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Landlord's Lien.—Landlord's lien held unenforceable under statute, where action thereon was not brought within six months after expiration of term (Code 1927, § 10262).—*Kerr v. Horn. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 232 N. W. 494.

Furnishing Cars.—"Transportation" which carriers must furnish under statute contemplates reasonable facilities for loading cars for shipment, including reasonable accessibility to cars furnished (49 USCA § 1 (3, 4)).—*McLemore v. Atlantic Coast Line R. Co. Supreme Court of North Carolina.* 154 S. E. 391.

Chattel Mortgage on Crops.—Mortgage on crops to be grown, executed by purchaser thereafter abandoning sale contract was not lien as against share of crop produced by another as tenant (Rem. Comp. Stat. § 3779).—*First Nat. Bank of Lind v. Milwaukee Grain Elevator Co. Supreme Court of Washington.* 287 Pac. 678.

Delay in Delivery after Arrival.—Common carriers transporting potatoes ahead of schedule, but unreasonably refusing to deliver until scheduled time, held liable for loss by drop in market between arrival and delivery.—*Cochran v. Norfolk Southern R. Co. Municipal Court of City of New York.* 244 N. Y. Supp. 326.

Damages on Agreed Valuation of Shipment.—In suit to recover cargo damage, terms of B/L are controlling. Shippers having accepted benefit of low rate dependent on valuation are estopped from asserting higher valuation, but entitled to recover loss to extent not exceeding fixed valuation.—*The Caledonian. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals.* 42 Fed. (2d) 856.

Chattel Mortgage on Crop Invalid.—Where chattel mortgage is not witnessed, but mortgagor acknowledges execution, copy surrendered to mortgagor must have acknowledgment shown thereon (Comp. Laws 1913, § 6763). Filing of chattel mortgage held not to give constructive notice, where no copy of original mortgage with acknowledgment shown thereon was surrendered to mortgagor (Comp. Laws 1913, § 6763).—*Security State Bank v. Burnstad Farmers Elevator Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 232 N. W. 295.

Mortgage on Landlord's Share of Crop.—Description in mortgage must specify evidence whereby precise thing conveyed may be ascertained, and, if absolute certainty may be attained thereby, mortgage is valid; otherwise void as to third persons for uncertainty. Mortgage lien on landlord's share of crop, attaching immediately on crop being divided, took priority over landlord's execution creditor, whose garnishment against tenant created no lien.—*Pierre v. Pierre. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 232 N. W. 633.

No Demurrage Until Notification.—Carrier held not entitled under tariff to demurrage charges against shipper on hay for time following free period after rejection of delivery until notifying shipper. If shipper of hay had actual notice that shipment was rejected, notice by wire in accordance with tariffs was not required to charge demurrage. The demurrage tariff introduced in evidence in carrier's action against shipper to recover demurrage charges showed the time for demurrage charges is to be computed from first 7:00 a. m. after the day on which notice of arrival is sent or given to consignee, and

when freight is unclaimed within five days from the first 7:00 a. m., after day on which notice of arrival has been given, a notice to that effect shall be sent to shipper that property is unclaimed.—*C., B. & Q. R. Co. v. Fowler. Kansas City Court of Appeals, Missouri.* 27 S. W. (2d) 72.

Draft Paid by Check on Failed Bank

Olaf Hildahl at Greenbush, Minn., filled out an order blank furnished by the De Laval Separator Co. for five separators. On the face of the order he wrote "Ship sight draft against B/L." In the blank space for the line to name bank when merchandise was to be so shipped he wrote "People's State Bank, Greenbush, Minn."

Hildahl took up the sight draft by giving the bank his personal check. The bank remitted to the company by draft on the First National Bank of Minneapolis, and sent by mail. Before the draft was cleared the local bank closed its doors.

The De Laval Co. brot suit against Hildahl, but the court decided in favor of defendant, and this decision was affirmed Apr. 17, 1930, by the Supreme Court of Minnesota, saying:

The general rule is that, where paper is sent to a bank for collection, the bank is the agent of the holder, or at least is not the agent of the debtor.

In this case there was but one bank available. Its name was written in the blank space. In the absence of the space there would have been no occasion for defendant to have named any bank. It seems that the information was more likely for the convenience of plaintiff. There was no reason for plaintiff to send its papers to defendant's agent, and it is doubtful if it would intentionally or knowingly do so. It was privileged to use the suggestion or not. If so, under the circumstances, it must be held to have done so for itself and for its own purposes.

Plaintiff cites McMullen v. People's Savings & Loan Ass'n, and Va. Caro. Chem. Co. v. Steen. These cases may well be cited. But in the former case this court construed the facts, due to correspondence in the case, as meaning that debtor contemplated making payment through the medium of the bank, and held that the bank was its agent. In the latter case the note was payable at a bank in the city where the payee resided. The debtor asked the holder to send the note to another bank for collection. The note was paid, and the bank failed, and it was held that the plaintiff did not waive the right to have the money paid at the bank named on the note. The court construed the transaction as being for the convenience of the debtor, and held the bank to be its agent.—230 N. W. Rep. 467.

The Penalty of Governmental Commodity Controls

[Continued from right hand column]

nomical production at home and have inflicted distress upon the productive areas of the new hemisphere, with no good to either side, but rather injury to both.

If this tariff war, now common in the world, continues, we shall continue to have distress, unsettlement, economic disorder. Somewhere, at some time, at some place, under some leadership, we must get back to fundamental economic principles, to the fact that the welfare of all peoples rises in proportion to the increase of trade flow at home and thruout the world. Every obstacle to the growth of that trade, every unnecessary obstruction is a social injury that will be resented.

The Penalty of Governmental Commodity Controls

From an address by Julius H. Barnes, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the Conference of Major Industries, Chicago, Ill.

Since last December a new factor has come into play. This developed only month by month. It was the fall of commodity price levels thruout the world, until today those price levels, which even last December were pronounced not inflated, are, in respect to some of the major raw materials of the world, less than half the levels of last year. That this undermines the buying power of whole peoples is not the entire story of injury. Every phase of business from production to manufacturing and to distribution finds it necessary to own some inventories in process, and if a trend of falling prices is general enough and continues long enough it undermines resources, drains credits and stifles initiative and enterprise in the conduct of business. And that has been what has taken place, apparently, thruout the world.

One may say that this fall in commodity prices was inevitable because of existing burdensome surpluses in many lines. We had previously faced surpluses in single lines or in single groups of commodities, but never before had there fallen upon the world at one ill-starred moment the surpluses of so many of the basic materials of industry. And when one looks for the reason why those culminated at a given time and one so unfortunate he is struck with the fact that he must pronounce judgment against government policies which, however meant to be helpful in the beginning, carried manifestly within themselves the seed of their own destruction.

There culminated this year the surpluses stimulated by 20 years of government injection into coffee, seven years into rubber, ten years into silk, five years into sugar. We had government influence in nitrates of Chile, camphor of Japan, currants of Greece, and sulphur of Italy. We have the new story not yet written of wheat and cotton. But more, as if all that were not enough to destroy the buying power of people and stifle the initiative of trade agencies thruout the world, there was the fatal mistake of suddenly treating silver as a commodity, altho it still represented resources and capital and credit to more than half of the population of the world. Silver, which had been a standard money of the world for twenty centuries, was in a few months to be treated in the market as a commodity, without mature consideration as to the effect on the initiative and confidence of a thousand million people. A price of silver which fluctuated from \$1.45 some few years ago to \$.35 today, and yet symbolized the credit and resources of great peoples, could not but harm the business structure of the world.

A lesson from all these ill-advised steps is, that after all they violated something fundamental in human psychology. The average man will take his losses, will pay the price that errors of judgment inflict upon him, in the free play of forces in the world of trade, but will resent and resist the imposition upon him of prices made by the influence of government and national treasuries. This resentment between peoples has been growing until today we have the world embarrased on destructive campaigns of reprisal, resentment and antagonism. For example, we have in our country and in Canada the distress of 70 cent wheat, and behind the constantly advancing tariffs in the importing countries of Germany, France and Italy, a price of \$1.60 and \$1.70. Behind that price they have destroyed the incentive for eco-

[Concluded in column 2]

Insurance Notes

Jefferson City, Mo.—The state insurance commissioner has been informed by the National Council on Compensation Insurance that the 11 per cent rate increase will be withdrawn and a new schedule calling for only 2.4% increase will be filed.

Pawnee Rock, Kan.—A dust explosion in the elevator head of the Farmers Grain, Fuel and Live Stock Co. was due to the fan blade on the cleaner breaking and striking other metal plates, causing a spark. No fire followed, but the sides of the machine were bulged and all pipes leading into the cleaner were blown off.

Burdett, Kan.—Altho a thoro search was made at closing time for the source of the odor of smoke no fire could be found in the elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. The odor being more pronounced the next morning the search was renewed and the fire was discovered in the dust on the pit floor directly underneath an electric light bulb. Apparently dust accumulating on the bulb had ignited and dropped to the dust below.

Premium incomes of stock fire insurance companies are off 10 per cent or more this year, while those of 25 representative mutuals show a gain of about 4 per cent for the first nine months. It is said the stock companies are handicapped by commissions to too many agents who are not giving the assured a service commensurate with the commission received. One stock company suggestion is that insurance be sold net, the agent to add enough to provide for expenses and profits.

Fires caused by office stoves or chimneys are usually the result of carelessness or a lack of interest in correcting known faults. While a stove connected in a proper manner to a standard chimney is fairly safe the man

in charge must keep in mind the warnings regarding proper care and attendance. Valuable information on the installation and care of stoves, furnaces and boilers and the selection of fuels is contained in a booklet "Safety and Economy in Heating," sent free of charge by addressing the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau, Chicago, Ill.

The Tramp Metal Fire Hazard

In justice to the builder of the feed grinding machine used in the plant of the Chesaning Milling Co., at Chesaning, Mich., that was completely wrecked by a mechanical disruption of the grinder, as reported in the Journal for Oct. 22, it should be stated that the explosion was in no way due to the type of mill in use.

The same damage by explosion could have happened with a grinding mill of some other make. In fact, with a mill of the kind in use at the time, an explosion due to tramp iron is less likely to happen as the maker now equips his machine with a built-in electromagnetic separator of improved design to keep iron out of the mill.

It is poor salesmanship for representatives of other mill builders to claim that their mill should be given the preference, by allegations, falsely made, that the other mill is "likely to explode," as reported. The Bryant Engineering Co. was one of the first to adopt as standard on its direct connected attrition mills the fully enclosed motor and the built-in electromagnetic tramp iron separator.

Explosions are to be expected in any mill if a piece of iron or steel strikes the plates, hammers, bars or rolls and throws off sparks to ignite the dust. The mill operator who has put in magnetic or pneumatic separators for tramp iron and keeps the plant so clean that the explosion can not propagate itself to a harmful extent has done all that is possible to avoid and diminish the damage.

Weeds in the Vicinity of Elevators

A study was made in 1928 of the weed flora in the vicinity of numerous elevators in Iowa. It was undertaken in order to determine to what extent elevators are a means of distributing weeds.

The weeds about elevators do not differ greatly from those of their several neighborhoods. Common weeds were those generally found.

This survey also indicates the general migration tendency. Buffalo bur, *Solanum rostratum*, more or less common in western Iowa, is found not infrequently near elevators at Hamburg and Denison, and its migration tendency is shown by its occurrence at Cambridge in central Iowa.

Marsh elder, *Iva xanthiifolia*, common in western Iowa, frequently occurs at Denison and Hamburg, and we find it is migrating eastward.

Sunflower, *Helianthus annuus*, and western sunflower, *H. petiolaris*, showed similar situations to that of marsh elder.

Such weeds as the Pennsylvania smartweed, *Polygonum pennsylvanicum*, and doorway knotgrass, *P. aviculare*, are common at nearly every station. On the other hand, erect knotweed, *Polygonum, erectum*, was found only at two points which were in northern Iowa.

Wild mustard, *Brassica arvensis*, coincides in occurrence with the oats and spring wheat in the grain belt.

Quack grass, *Agropyron repens*, and Canada thistle, *Cirsium arvense*, belong to the northern region.

Water-hemp, *Acnida tamariscina*, belongs to southern Iowa.

Corn cockle, *Lychnis githago*, the vetches and wild oats, *Avena fatua*, special weeds of wheat fields, were not found growing near any of the elevators.—Circular No. 123, Ia. Ag. Exp. Sta.

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Field Seeds

Seed Trade Notes

Tulsa, Okla.—The Midwest Seed Co., has purchased the stock of the Johnson & Son Seed Co.

Madison, Wis.—Reports from the Wisconsin College of Agriculture indicate that this State produced an unusually large and an unusually good crop of alfalfa seed this year.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates alfalfa seed production at about 45,700,000 pounds of country-run seed, compared with about 41,250,000 pounds last year.

Lansing, Mich.—A record crop of certified Hardigan and Grimm alfalfa seed was produced in this state this year. It is estimated that the production of certified alfalfa seed amounted to 250,000 lbs., and the uncertified seed amounted to 750,000 lbs.

Heyworth, Ill.—Work was recently started on a new building of the Purkey Seed Co., which is to be used for the purpose of storing, drying, and testing seed corn for germination. The structure will be 48 feet deep and 54 feet wide, and will be two stories high.

Nashville, Tenn.—The Durban & Williams Seed Co., with D. P. Durban as manager has recently opened a store at 309 Second Ave. This company in addition to doing a wholesale and retail seed business is also carrying poultry, dairy and pet feeds of different kinds.

It is frequently impossible to distinguish different varieties of grain by looking at the seed, and no one can tell by looking at seeds, whether or not they will grow. The thing to do is to buy and to sell only those that are guaranteed as to type and then to test them for germination.

Proof that "bargain" clover seed would be expensive even if it were presented to growers free can be seen in many fields this year, observes Professor H. B. Hartwig of the New York state college of agri. In plenty of fields buckhorn, or narrow-leaved plantain, has taken complete possession. Investigation shows that bargain seed is responsible in almost every instance.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Hardeman-King Co., field seed merchants.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Warren-Teed Seed Co., field seeds.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for Sept. compared with Sept., 1929, and the nine months ending Sept., are reported by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS		9 mos. ending Sept.	
	September 1930	1929	1930	1929
Alfalfa	30,000	.....	319,173	833,673
Red clover..	.....	.....	1,743,581	6,012,934
Alsike	102,190	276,990	4,301,744	4,073,401
Crim. clover	390,400	638,453	3,407,543	3,067,277
Other clover .....	.....	178,137	999,140	4,561,320
Grass seed..	517,642	657,884	3,892,299	5,513,176
Vetch	300,385	69,822	1,650,193	2,122,507
	EXPORTS		9 mos. ending Sept.	
	September 1930	1929	1930	1929
Alfalfa	44,509	194,960	737,717	593,416
Red clover..	7,940	103,318	341,048	248,724
Other clover	97,510	36,833	610,455	218,181
Timothy ...	2,496,491	789,961	10,241,784	5,230,549
Other field seeds	107,687	323,125	2,116,572	2,455,612

Effectiveness of Iodine in the Control of Smut on Oats

George M. Karns, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research, University of Pittsburgh

Sayre has reported the successful control of smut on oats by the use of a dust treatment with iodine in fuller's earth. Fuller's earth, by its adsorptive action, holds iodine in a fairly stable state of combination over the entire dust surface, thereby aiding in the efficient distribution of the small amount of iodine used. It would seem, however, that the treatment might be more efficient if it were possible to distribute iodine effectively without the use of any adsorbing material that might make it unavailable to even a slight degree to the treated grain and smut spores. With this consideration in mind, a treatment was devised in which the free iodine was brought into contact with seeds and smut spores with nothing present which would interfere with contact either by adsorbing the free iodine or by combining with it chemically. The treating material used was iodine in solution in carbon disulfide.

Seed infected with loose and covered smut was treated with a 10 per cent solution of iodine (resublimed crystals of Merck & Co.) in carbon disulfide (U. S. P.). The treatments were applied by placing the sample in a large bottle and adding the desired amount of iodine solution directly from a pipet. The seed was then thoroughly mixed with the solution by rotating the bottle end over end for 5 minutes. After that time the color of the seed was uniform and the solvent had vaporized, leaving the grain in good condition to pass through a seed drill. During the treatment, which was made at room temperature, the iodine volatilized sufficiently to give a deep purple color. The iodine vapor so formed effected intimate contact comparable with that with a dust treatment of, say, molecular fineness. The seed, after mixing, was placed in paper bags and allowed to stand for a period of 48 hours. The treatments used varied from 0.07 to 1.0 ounce of iodine per bushel.

In addition to the iodine-treated samples,

one sample was tumbled without treatment and another received the recommended treatment of 3 ounces per bushel of a dust containing as its active disinfecting agent 1.6 per cent ethyl mercuric chloride. The tests were made on rod rows replicated ten times containing about 250 plants per row.

The final smut counts revealed the smut infestation of the untreated seed to be quite low—about 1 per cent.

After seed treatments of over 0.25 ounce of iodine per bushel, the smut infestation diminished markedly. With treatments of about 0.5 ounce of iodine per bushel smut infestation occurred to a degree which was approximately equal to that obtained after the standard treatment with ethyl mercuric chloride (about 0.3 per cent). Treatments of 1 ounce per bushel permitted only 0.04 per cent smut infestation. The similarity in effectiveness and cost of the treatment with 0.5 ounce of iodine and that with ethyl mercuric chloride indicate that further investigation of the iodine treatment is advisable.

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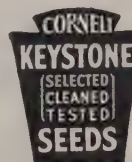
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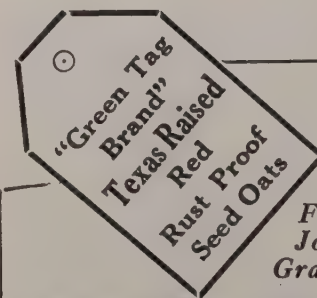
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GRAIN

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St. Louis, Missouri

Western Seedsmen Look Forward to Good Business

Seedsmen of the middle west gathered at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City on Nov. 22 for the 31st semi-annual fall meeting of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n and voiced an abiding faith in seed business prospects. Conditions, they felt, are such as to favor seedsmen to a greater extent than usual.

The morning session was opened with Pres. Carl Chesmore, of St. Joseph in the chair.

Seedsmen in attendance arose in turn and introduced themselves.

PRES. CHESMORE addressed the delegates, telling about the bright prospects in store for them. The present seed situation, he said, growing out of the short supplies that resulted from the summer's crop failures, is such as to assure a strong demand with good prices. At planting time in the spring, farmers sowing their own seed will find it necessary to do a lot of re-planting. Only tested seed can be depended upon for good germination. Garden seeds as well as field seeds will be in demand, for the present situation is such as to encourage the city man with garden space, to plant gardens.

SEC'Y GEO. CUMMINGS, Sioux City, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, pres. of the Farm Seed Ass'n of North America, gave a resume of the activities of the organization he heads and its plans for the future of the industry, from a business, legislative and other standpoints.

MR. LLOYD of the Sheldon School of Salesmanship, Kansas City, talked on wholesale and retail selling; the psychology of sales and the background necessary for effective work on the part of a salesman.

Various prominent seedsmen in attendance gave short, impromptu talks, most of which coincided with the president's views that the future is bright and rosy.

Adjourned for lunch.

The afternoon session was devoted to a discussion of garden seed problems by garden seed representatives in attendance.

In the evening a banquet was given visiting seedsmen at the Kansas City Club, thru the courtesy of the Kansas City seedsmen. All declared they thoroly enjoyed themselves.

ATTENDANCE

In attendance were Dave Campbell, Keokuk, Ia.; Henry Windheim, Sr. and Jr., Omaha; Harry J. Hirsch, J. G. Peppard, Jr., R. A. Edwards, Guy Eldridge, T. M. White, J. G. Peppard, Sr., Howard S. Patrick, J. L. Peppard, Kansas City; F. A. Fields, H. V. Hardege, E. M. Hughes, Des Moines; A. C. Hanson, H. G. Rankin, Chicago; Otis L. Scott, V. R. McCollough, Salina; I. C. Steurer, G. D. Chambers, Shenandoah; M. H. Taylor, Hewins, Kan.; Mr. Sharp, Healy, Kan.; Harlan G. Coy, L. R. Robinson, Waterloo, Neb.; L. H. Teweles, Fred W. Kellogg, Milwaukee; E. M. Page, Carl F. Roth of Ed. F. Mangelsdorf Seed Co., F. M. Scott of Corneli Seed Co., St. Louis; D. V. Bunnell, Rocky Ford, Colo.; J. B. Levalle, Winona, Minn.; Henry Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; F. G. Ricketts, Springfield, Mo.; John A. Schrenker, Jr., Cincinnati; Seymour Hirsch, Toledo; D. O. Coe, Topeka, Kan.; L. B. McCausland, Wichita; F. W. Barteldes, Max F. Wilhelm, F. T. Barteldes, Otto A. Barteldes, Lawrence, Kan.; W. P. Stubbs, Denver; C. H. Farris, R. G. Kelly, T. P. Graham, V. H. Benjamin, W. G. Fuller, G. F. Kellogg, St. Joseph; B. F. Sheehan, Lincoln, Neb.; J. F. Sinn, Clarinda, Ia.; M. A. Wilk, Fargo, N. D.; L. G. Wertz, J.

R. Wise, G. W. Cummings, Sioux City, Ia.; Richard Barn, Mitchell, S. D.; J. A. Graham, C. J. Cheny, Superior, Neb.; H. W. Step-anek, Fred W. Mangelsdorf, Atchison, Kan.; Leslie Congdon, Sedgwick, Kan.; Alex Mathers, Cambridge, N. Y.; H. D. Kline, Independence, Ia.; H. A. Payne, Ft. Smith, Ark.

Seed supply men present included Frank Fielding, New York City; G. E. Fraeien, Milwaukee; Wm. Rowell, Milwaukee; H. H. McVeigh, Nebraska City.

Another Herbae-Mira Chapter

In spite of the fact that the Journal has repeatedly warned its readers concerning the seed selling activities of Dr. A. W. Miller, A. Miller, W. Miller, or Ward Miller, as he at different times calls himself, his past history is apparently never called to the attention of prosecuting officials when he happens to again be arrested. If that had been done, he would not always get off so easily as the records show he has been doing it up to this time.



A. W. Miller, of Herbae Mira Fame

In an item on page 640 of the Nov. 12 issue of the Journal, mention was made of his arrest in Oklahoma, and of his having been taken to Springfield, Mo., for trial. The word now comes that the case was dismissed upon payment of costs; restitution, and a promise to go out of the seed business.

Certainly, the Missouri authorities would not have permitted their case to have been dismissed if they had been told, by some grain or seed man, just what this man had been doing in so many other parts of the country. Co-operation in these trades would have certainly resulted in this man's having been "put away."

The Nov. 10 Clip Sheet of the Missouri State Board of Ag., has in it the following, about Miller and Herbae-Mira:

The Missouri State Board of Agriculture has issued warning against fraudulent seed peddlers selling a lawn grass mixture for which is made extravagant claims. The seed law administrators are hot after such fakes.

During this autumn the "Herbae Mi-Ra", or "Wonder Grass" lawn grass seed artist has appeared at Sedalia, Springfield and other Missouri points, traveling under the name of Dr. A. W. Miller, A. Miller, W. Miller or Ward Miller. Ward Miller was recently arrested at Springfield, Mo., but, on an indication of illness and the refunding of money collected for cheap lawn grass sold by him at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound, he was discharged from legal custody, upon promise to discontinue selling seeds.

One or more of the legitimate seed wholesalers of Missouri have offered to furnish the Missouri State Board of Agriculture with the identical seed mixture at seven and one-half cents per pound, such as being peddled around from town to town at from \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound.

Beware of any seed peddler offering to furnish a sod of "Mi-Ra" or "Wonder Grass" in from fifteen to thirty days, because you can depend upon it being (in result) a fraud!

A government guaranty of \$1.15, Ft. William, for No. 1 northern wheat was urged upon the minister of national revenue Oct. 28 by a delegation headed by Vice Pres. Scholefield, of the United Farmers of Alberta. Why not peg the price at \$1.25?

The buying power of the bushel of wheat in the United States, according to R. O. Cromwell of Lamson Bros. & Co., is the lowest since 1840.

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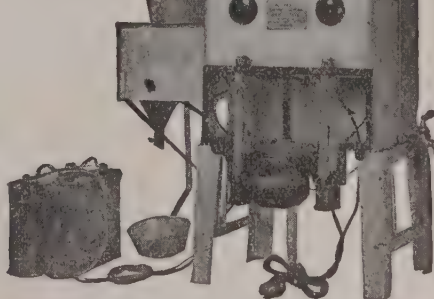
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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
1018 S. Wabash Ave. CHICAGO

Seed Trade Practice Rules

In sending to the trade the new trade practice rules, Sec'y Geo. O. Smith makes the following statement:

All complaints involving the violation of any rule or rules under Group 1, may be reported in writing to the Executive Secretary Farm Seed Association of North America, 623-24 Shoreham Building, Washington, D. C., who after careful scrutiny of the facts submitted, will make the initial attempt to remove the cause of the complaint and to seek an assurance of no recurrence. Should it be impossible for the Executive Secretary to gain a satisfactory and complete removal of the cause, then the original complaint plus all additional data compiled by the Executive Secretary plus his report of the case will be submitted to the Trade Rules Com'te of the industry. This Committee consists of the following members:

George S. Hutchinson, Chairman, Chicago, Ill.; Roy E. Edwards, Kansas City, Mo.; Henry J. Kling, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; L. Tewesles, Milwaukee, Wis.; A. Reid Venable, Richmond, Va.; Grant A. Patten, Jersey City, N. J.; and J. F. Sinn, Clarinda, Ia.

The Trade Rules Com'te will proceed with a further study of the complaint in a united attempt to effect an adjustment. Failure on the part of the Trade Rules Com'te to procure an adjustment, the entire case is forwarded to the Federal Trade Commission where the detailed reports of the Com'te act as evidence in bringing official action by the Commission. When submitted to the Commission, the case is then out of the hands of the industry.

It has been suggested that each member of the industry indicate his acceptance of the trade rules by printing the rules themselves on all price lists. This, with the added statement to the effect that "We subscribe to the above trade rules," will go a long way to develop new confidence—and to restore and strengthen old confidences—among the members of the trade and between the industry and the public.

The rules are now in effect and the seed industry at large, is working under them. These rules are as follows:

TRADE RULES

Group 1 Rules are those which condemn unfair methods of competition, and, when violated, involve violation of law.

Group 2 Rules, while not involving illegalities, are expressions of the industry; and they are presented by the industry itself in an attempt to eliminate unethical practices.

GROUP 1

Rule 1. Any misrepresentation in the sale or offer of sale of field and grass seeds with the effect and intent of misleading, deceiving or defrauding purchasers as to the quality, quantity, place of production or variety of such seeds, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 2. Advertising field or grass seeds in a manner which misleads, deceives or defrauds purchasers or prospective purchasers, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 3. The defamation of a competitor either by falsely imputing to him dishonorable conduct, inability to perform contracts, or questionable credit standing, or false disparagement of the quality or any other matter in respect to his merchandise, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 4. Corruptly giving, offering or promising by a merchant of field and grass seeds to an agent, employee or servant, any gift, gratuity or preferment whatever without the knowledge or consent of the employer or principal to influence his action in relation to the business of his principal, employer or master, is an unfair trade practice.

Rule 5. It shall be an unfair trade practice for any person engaged in interstate commerce in field and grass seeds in the course of such commerce, either directly or indirectly to discriminate in price between different purchasers of commodities, where the effect of such discrimination may be substantially to lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly in the sale of field and

grass seeds: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall prevent discrimination in price between purchasers of such seeds on account of difference in the grade, quality, or quantity of the commodity sold, or that makes only due allowance for difference in the cost of selling or transportation, or discrimination in price in the same or different communities made in good faith to meet competition: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall prevent persons, engaged in selling field and grass seeds in commerce from selecting their own customers in bona fide transactions and not in restraint of trade.

Rule 6. The selling of goods below cost, with the intent and with the effect of injuring a competitor, and where the effect may be to substantially lessen competition or tend to create a monopoly or to unreasonably restrain trade, is an unfair trade practice.

GROUP 2

Rule A. Any false or fraudulent misrepresentation by the purchaser of seeds to the seller in order to mislead, deceive or defraud the seller either in selling or contracting to sell to him agricultural seeds, or in respect to such sale or contract of sale, is condemned by the industry.

Rule B. Solicitation of the cancellation of sales or contracts of sale of field and grass seeds in order to benefit the solicitor, is condemned by the industry.

Fast Smut Treating Machine

A crying need in smut infested wheat districts has been a machine for treating seed wheat with copper carbonate that would work fast enough to save the farmer long waits for the treating to be done. At seeding time the farmer's time is valuable. He has so much to do in preparing the seed bed, taking care of previously harvested grain, and new planting that he is rushed in this short period and if they require much time is disposed to overlook some of the things that should be done. This is especially true if he has many acres to look after, and in the wheat producing sections where smut is heaviest most of the farmers operate on a large scale.

It was this consideration that led to the invention of the Peterson Smut Destroyer by Emil L. Peterson, manager of the Equity Union Elevator at Bertrand, Neb. Farmers in his territory were seriously afflicted with smut, but if they were going to have their wheat treated with copper carbonate they demanded that it be done quickly.

Emil looked over the market and found no machine that would meet his needs. None of them were fast enough. So he started studying means of coating seed wheat with copper carbonate and out of his study came the Peterson Smut Destroyer, designed for custom treating at country elevators.

A tank-like cylinder is encased at both ends, with an inlet spout at the top and an outlet spout at the bottom. Inside the tank walls are a series of stationary baffle plates. Thru the center, rotating on ball bearings is a shaft that has another series of cone-shaped baffle plates staggered in relation to the stationary ones on the tank walls. At the top of this shaft is a light fly-wheel, rotating in horizontal position. The spokes of this wheel are blades set at a 45 degree angle so that wheat, falling against them, turn the wheel like a mill-stream turns a mill-wheel. Turning of this wheel releases the copper carbonate in a container above it. The machine fastens conveniently to the side of the elevator so that a wagon or truck may be backed or driven under the outlet spout.

In operation the load of seed wheat is dropped into the elevator dump and elevated. The turn-head is set to discharge in the spout that leads to the smut treating machine. The wheat falls vertically thru the inlet spout the distance from the elevator plate to the point where the machine is set. Falling against the blades of the wheel at the top of the machine, the wheat berries are given a twisting motion as they spin around inside the machine, falling back and forth between the

baffle plates, and becoming thoroly coated with the copper carbonate dust. At the bottom the outlet spout empties the treated grain into the waiting vehicle. No expense in operation is entailed other than the copper carbonate, as the wheat itself does the work of mixing.

The important merit of the machine is the speed with which it operates. On test it has treated thoroly at the rate of 1,000 bus. per hour, as fast as the ordinary small elevator leg will elevate the seed. A farmer does not have to wait long to get his seed treated.

Having such success with the device and feeling that the grain trade would welcome it for smut eradication purposes in their territories, Mr. Peterson is now manufacturing the machines for elevator use.

Seed Trade Marks

The J. G. Peppard Seed Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed ser. No. 277,641, the words "Tuff Sod" for mixed lawn seed, pasture grass mixtures and a general line of field and grass seeds.

Toledo Seed Prices

The following table shows the range of prices for seed on the Toledo market for cash and the futures for clover and alsike for week ending Nov. 22:

Clover:	High	Low	Close	Yr. ago
Prime clover, old.....	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$14.50	\$10.95
Prime clover, new.....	15.00	15.00	15.00	10.65
Prime choice cash, new	15.35	15.35	15.35	.....
Prime choice cash, old	14.80	14.80	14.80	.....
December	15.25	15.00	15.00	10.75
February	15.50	15.35	15.35	11.00
March	15.75	15.55	15.55	11.15
Alsike:				
Cash	13.75	13.65	13.75	10.45
December	13.90	13.75	13.75	10.55
March	14.30	14.25	14.25	10.90

In spite of the fact that, the so-called mid-dlemen in the grain trade were the first to be hit by the Agricultural Marketing Act, it now looks as though the live stock people would be the first to take it into court. The hearing now being conducted in St. Louis in which 47 commission firms and individuals are being charged with boycotting the Producers' Live Stock Commission Ass'n, is pretty sure to provide the setting for court action.



Peterson's Fast Smut Testing Machine

Feedstuffs

The optimistic customer brings you cheer by paying your bills promptly; pass it on.

Scotts, Mich.—We have placed the Scotts elevator on a cash basis and are well pleased with the way the retail feed business is going.—White Bros.

The name of the United Bi-Products Co., Chicago, manufacturers of selected poultry scraps and digester tankage, has been changed to Success Mills, Inc.

A short corn crop in some section of South Dakota has stimulated the demand for ground oats and barley, much to the delight of the elevator men having modern facilities.

The Bureau of Fisheries will issue shortly a publication entitled "Fish Meal in Animal Feeding, with Bibliography," by John Ruel Manning, technologist of the U. S. Bureau.

Machinery for the making of cubed or pelleted feeds will be one of the interesting exhibits at the poultry exhibition to be held at the Chicago Coliseum from Dec. 3 to 7, inclusive.

The Early & Daniel Co. announce an emergency hog feed to be used in replacing corn for fattening hogs. It is made from crushed wheat, barley and rye, with molasses.

More wheat is being ground for feed in Nebraska and Kansas this year than ever before so the elevator men are buying modern facilities for grinding and mixing and profiting by their enterprise.

Madison, Wis.—The Cherry Oil Co., of this city, is trying to interest farmers around this section in the growing of sunflower seed, there being a good market in this state for both the oil and cake.

Imports of soybean meal and cake for the first 9 months of this year were nearly 25,000,000 pounds less than for the same period in 1929, and imports of linseed cake and meal were six and a quarter million pounds less.

Washington, D. C.—Congress is to be asked to provide \$60,000,000 for feed, seed, fertilizer and gasoline loans to farmers in the 21 states that were hit by the drouth. The states that have been listed by the U. S. D. A. as suffering from drouth conditions are: Ala., Ark., Ga., Ill., Ind., Ky., La., Md., Miss., Mo., Mont., New Mex. No. Car. Ohio, Okla., Penn., Tenn., Tex., Va., W. Va., and Wyo.

Feed Imports

Feed and fodder imports for the month of September compared with September, 1929, and for the nine months ending with September, as compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce were as follows (all figures in lbs. except hay, wheat by-product feeds and dried beet pulp, which are in tons):

	September		9 mos. ending Sept.	
	1930	1929	1930	1929
Hay	11,201	1,126	66,467	23,244
Soybean	*3,443,766	9,821,392	96,599,645	121,406,664
Coconut or copra ..	*500,000	1,098,786	20,905,771	27,223,463
Cottonseed ..	*203,803	2,399,101	21,726,665	28,513,237
Linseed ..	*1,900,000	4,010,000	44,948,088	51,189,136
All other ..	*2,135,200	1,929,266	18,368,854	15,148,773
Wheat by-products	34,771	10,823	219,278	240,932
Dried beet pulp ...	5,977	250	39,135	16,432

*These figures include both cake and meal.

Tacoma, Wash.—The 1930 convention of the Western Washington Feed Dealers' Ass'n will be held in this city in February.

Iowa feed grinders enjoyed a good business until travelers with an antiquated coffee mill mounted on a truck started serving the farmers with inferior service at cut prices. Those who are equipped to give superior grinding service with facilities for mixing ingredients of known feeding value can easily meet this cutthroat competition.

Feeding Copper Carbonate Treated Wheat

The Washington College Ag. Exp. Station, continuing its experiment in the feeding of wheat that had been given the copper carbonate smut treatment, reports as follows:

Two lots of 7 pigs each were fed for 66 days. One lot received whole wheat and the other lot treated whole wheat that had been washed twice by decantation before feeding. The wheat for both lots was soaked for 12 hours before feeding. A protein supplement of tankage, linseed meal, and alfalfa meal 50:25:25 and a mineral mixture were fed to both lots. The lot on untreated wheat made an average gain of 95.4 lbs. per head and required 394 lbs. of feed to produce 100 lbs. of gain. The lot receiving treated wheat gained 105 lbs. per head and consumed 368 lbs. of feed per 100 lbs. of grain.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the December delivery:

	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	Nov. 8	Nov. 15	Nov. 22
Bran	\$20.75	\$19.65	\$18.75	\$18.40	\$19.70
Shorts	22.75	21.00	19.75	20.00	21.75
Midds.	20.75	19.50	18.70	18.25	19.85

Clean, White Louisiana SALT

99.84% Pure

Free from shale, moisture, organic matter, adulterants.

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Will not cake or harden.

Costs no more.

Get samples for feed mixing.

Splendid profits for Dealers.

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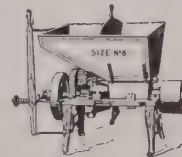
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BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

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THE N. P. BOWSHER CO., South Bend, Ind.

ARCADY Wishes You

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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Meeting of Poultry Congress

The Sixth National Poultry Congress and the Seventh Annual Meeting of the National Poultry Council of the U. S. will be held at the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, the first week in December. The program, covering part of four days, will consider major problems affecting the poultry industry. National leaders in poultry thought and activity will address the Congress, take part in discussions and conferences and assist in developing industry programs.

These National Poultry Congresses are devoted to a study of the underlying conditions and needs of the poultry industry, and in the development therefrom of a real program of service and protection to the industry. Therefore everyone interested in the poultry field will find it advantageous to be present or be represented at the several sessions.

New Poultry Feeding Methods

Recent developments in rearing poultry have brought out new feeding methods, each with its supporters who see the method rather than the feed, says Professor L. C. Norris of the New York state college of agriculture, who adds that there is no best way to feed poultry as long as the emphasis is laid on the completeness of the ration.

When birds are kept indoors, it becomes more difficult, but not impossible, to meet the hens' feed requirements, because green feed of the proper type, and bugs and worms, have been automatically removed from their ration. Many food substances needed by hens may be in these natural foods, picked from the range. The only way out of such a situation is to make use of the so-called protective feedstuffs, such as milk and dried leafy green feeds.

The same food needs can be provided in an all-mash as in a scratch mash ration, says Professor Norris. Where an all-mash ration is used it must not be too bulky, but should be more concentrated than when a scratch mixture of cracked corn and wheat is fed in addition to a bulky mash. When any one of the proteins, carbohydrates, fats, mineral salts, or vitamins is lacking, then poor growth, low egg production, and lowered disease resistance results.

For good growth it appears that from 18 to 20 per cent of protein is needed in the chick ration for the first few weeks. Afterwards the protein content may be gradually reduced to 15 or 16 per cent at twelve weeks of age. Laying hens need about fifteen to sixteen per cent of protein in their ration. Pullets during the first six months of egg laying need slightly more protein as egg production is accompanied by slow growth.

A small amount of fiber seems necessary in poultry rations, possibly to prevent them from being sticky. Fiber has no food value. The amount of fiber should not exceed five per cent and should usually be about three or four per cent. From three to five per cent of fat is sufficient. It is common practice to add one-fourth to one-half of one per cent of salt to poultry rations.

In making this type of ration, it is usual to include from thirty to forty per cent of yellow corn in the entire ration, and from five to ten per cent of dried milk, five to ten per cent of alfalfa meal, and one per cent of cod-liver in the mash.

Washington.—The emergency reduction in freight rates for the benefit of farms in the drouth areas will end on Nov. 30.

Egg Profits

A report of a New Jersey experiment station shows that a hen producing 60 eggs a year just about pays for her keep. Above that, all of the income is virtually placed in the pockets of the poultry raiser.

Increase in the net profit seems to be out of proportion, but nevertheless is true when everything is taken into consideration. The receipts per bird, above expense, were found to be 17c per year on a hen laying 60 eggs; 94c from a 100 egg producer; \$1.42 from a hen laying 120 eggs and \$2.70 from those laying 140.

The reason given for this increase is that it costs as much to raise poor producers as good ones; they take the same housing, care and management, and practically the same amount of feed. Naturally the better layers use more feed and produce a greater net income.

There will be 1,400 4-H delegates and leaders at the 9th annual Boys' and Girls' 4-H Club Congress to be held in Chicago

Nov. 28 to Dec. 5. A better idea of what this movement is sure to mean to feed manufacturers, will be gained when it is recalled that there are more than 50,000 members actively engaged in various dairying projects, and the total membership is now 830,000.

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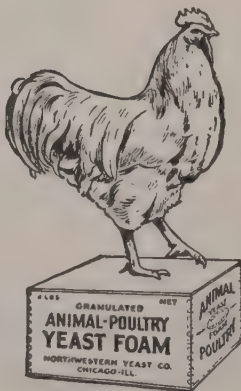
THE CONCENTRATE PRODUCTS COMPANY

822 S. May Street

Chicago, Ill.

Increase Your Mash Feeds Business with Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam

Millers and Feed Manufacturers Cashing
in Big on the Large and Increasing
Demand for Yeast Feeds



So gratifying are the results of feeding yeast to stock and poultry that the wise breeder and poultryman no longer tries to get along without it. Yeast is the richest known source of the B or growth vitamin. It is also high in Vitamin E content, which is the element that increases reproductiveness and fertility. Yeast-fed animals and birds have more red corpuscles, fewer bacteria in the digestive tract and a much greater resistance to disease.

Let us tell you the complete story about yeast and show you how to increase your business by marketing a mash feed containing Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. A post card inquiry will bring you full information by return mail.

NORTHWESTERN YEAST CO.,

Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Av.
CHICAGO - ILLINOIS

Poultry Ration Without Corn

F. B. Hutt of the poultry staff of the Minnesota Univ. Farm says it is quite possible to make a satisfactory poultry ration without corn, provided from 6 to 8 per cent of good alfalfa leaf meal is included in the mash. He suggests this formula:

A winter ration can be made up of a grain mixture consisting of one-half wheat and one-fourth each of oats and barley, and a mash prepared as follows: ground wheat 30 parts, ground barley 20, ground oats 10, wheat middlings 14, meat scraps or fish meal 20, alfalfa leaf meal 6 parts.

To this mash should be added a good biologically-tested cod liver oil at the rate of 1 quart for each 100 pounds of mash, Dr. Hutt says. Oyster shell or ground limestone must be supplied continuously, or included in the mash at a level of 5 per cent. Oats should not be used in the quantities given above unless they are well filled, weighing around 38 pounds per bushel. Because of its high fiber content, not more than 8 per cent of alfalfa should be fed.

Calcium Carbonate In Feeds

BY A. J. COVERT

The value of calcium carbonate as a mineral in livestock feeds is being understood more fully by stock men than heretofore, and its use is growing continually. It is a well known fact that an animal will starve as quickly thru lack of proper minerals as it will through lack of proper feed and water. One of the most reliable sources for lime or calcium is from pulverized calcium carbonate, carefully prepared from approved deposits testing chemically high in calcium carbonate.

There are as many different kinds of limestone in the natural state as there are different kinds of wood or any other natural product, and many of these are wholly unsuited for livestock feeding purposes. Only approved deposits of limestone can be considered in connection with proper livestock rations. Many limestones contain large quantities of magnesium carbonate, making a limestone called dolomitic, and it is agreed that such a limestone is not suited for livestock feeding and is positively harmful as feed in large quantities so that a chemically pure limestone is a first requirement.

Most of the feeds such as grain and hay contain very small quantities of lime. The Wisconsin Agricultural Experimental Station, for instance, has found that a proper winter ration for liberally milking cows who are producing forty to sixty pounds of milk daily should contain at least one and a half per cent of lime in the dry matter of their ration in order to maintain their calcium requirements. The ordinary rations of hay and grain will not furnish this and as a result of a low lime ration the cow will be considerably undernourished. Corn meal and wheat bran are both low in lime content.

Poultry, especially laying hens, require a large amount of calcium to furnish the mineral requirements for bone-building and egg-shell making. This is ideally fulfilled in products now on the market, prepared from chemically pure deposits of calcium carbonate ground and graded to the proper size for poultry consumption. The calcium carbonate is dissolved slowly into the system and is fully absorbed, not being passed out as waste because of its too rapid solution. An additional function is performed by the hard crystalline particles acting as a grinder in the gizzard during the process of assimilation.

Poultry of today are raised under very artificial circumstances and conditions, quite foreign to those intended by nature, and it is

necessary for poultry to have man's assistance to maintain the proper mineral requirements for their body growth and reproduction.

Still Room for More Balanced Rations

The first annual report of the Nebraska Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n says that 54 per cent of the herds now get balanced rations and that 57 per cent of the cows are now fed grain when dry.

Average production of butterfat was 298.9 pounds and it was worth \$165.11, against a feed cost of \$70.34 per cow.

The Value of Oat Feed

Oat feed, a by-product of the manufacture of oatmeal, consisting of re-ground oat hulls, oat shorts and oat middlings obtained in the first hulling of oats, has a feeding value 70 per cent that of wheat bran when fed to dairy cows in amounts not to exceed one-fourth of the grain ration, according to the results of four feeding trials conducted by G. Bohstedt, Animal Husbandry, Dept. Wis. Agri. Exp. Sta., and A. W. Lathrop and F. B. Wolberg, industrial fellows. These trials were conducted under close supervision at the Station dairy barn and at Monona Farm, the experimental farm of the Quaker Oats Company near Madison.

Due to its high fiber and low protein content oat feed in the dairy ration necessitates a larger amount of high protein concentrate in the grain ration than when wheat bran is used. After the expense of this protein supplement is included the records indicate a value for the oat feed of approximately 70 per cent that of bran.

Where oat feed has been fed to the extent of 10 to 20 per cent by weight in fattening rations of pigs, and from 15 to 30 per cent of the concentrates in fattening rations of steers and lambs, oat feed was found to be worth from 40 to 50 per cent as much as corn or hominy feed. When fed at the lower levels for all three classes of livestock, oat feed has at times exceeded 50 per cent of the value of corn or hominy feed. In a number of instances, especially with pigs and steers, small amounts of oat feed have slightly increased the gains over those of the control lots, due apparently to the larger consumption of feed which seemed to be stimulated by small amounts (10 to 15 per cent) of oat feed in the mixture.

Production of Alfalfa Meal

The October, 1930, production of alfalfa meal totaled 24,994 short tons, according to reports received from meal manufacturers by the Grain, Hay and Feed Market News Service of the U. S. Bureau of Agri. Economics. This outturn was approximately 15,000 tons, or about 40 per cent less than for the previous month or for October, 1929. The season's production to date is about the same as last year but nearly 30,000 tons less than in the same months of 1928.

Month	Production in Tons			
	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29	1927-28
July	22,272	24,408	26,707	14,674
August	28,614	28,884	38,716	19,738
September	40,025	32,252	42,925	28,128
October	24,994	40,847	40,427	36,236
November		27,785	33,132	37,760
December		42,077	31,898	35,739
January		44,821	51,232	40,228
February		41,653	37,393	30,246
March		22,871	27,893	25,551
April		15,588	14,659	17,865
May		11,197	8,686	16,001
June		30,666	19,385	26,492
Total for year..		362,049	374,053	328,658



Colorado Alfalfa Meal

ALL GRADES
AND GRINDS

Trademark Registered

LEAF MEAL AND
DUPLEX FINE GROUND
FOR YOUR MASH FEEDS

Mixed Cars Our Specialty

Lamar Alfalfa Milling Co.

LAMAR, COLORADO

ALFALFA MEAL

Fine ground for Poultry Mashos
our specialty

THE DENVER ALFALFA MILLING & PRODUCTS CO., U. S. A.

Sales Offices for the Convenience of
Eastern Buyers: Pierce Bldg.,
St. Louis, Mo.

Home Office: Lamar, Colo.

ALFALFA MEAL

All grades and grinds

We invite a trial order

Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill Co.

Home Office
Hagerman, New Mexico

MASON MILLS MASTER MEAL

"Every Pound Alike—Good"

MASON MILLS INC.

PAULS VALLEY, OKLA.

made from
alfalfa cured
within one
hour's time
from standing
in the field.
We lose nothing but the
moisture.

KANSAS BARLEY

Sound — Bright

Economical Feed for
Poultry and Livestock

Wire, phone, write

Bailey & Gray

Salina, Kansas
for delivered prices

Iron Oxide In Calf Feed

In an experiment, conducted by the Iowa Agri. Exp. station ten lots of calves were fed as many different combinations of feeds, the purposes being according to John M. Evvard, C. C. Culbertson, W. E. Hammond, and C. F. Bassett, who conducted the tests, to find an answer among other things, to the following question:

When one is feeding the trio mixture is it a good plan to add some iron oxide at the rate of two per cent of the total minerals allowed, when the ration fed is as above stated?

The selected feeder calves of Hereford breeding came from western Wyoming. They were a thrifty well-doing lot when the experiment started in November, 1928. They arrived in Ames on October 25, and were gradually accustomed to Iowa feeds in the period preceding the starting of the experiment.

All of these calves cost \$13.75 per hundredweight, both light and heavy, on the Sioux City market. The cost per hundredweight of the calves on the day the experiment started at Ames was \$14.58.

The test covered a period of 240 days and the check weight lot of calves were fed as follows:

Shelled corn, mixed, mostly yellow, hand full-fed twice daily; plus linseed oilmeal, 2.5 pounds per head daily on the corn silage; plus corn silage hand full-fed A. M. feed only; plus alfalfa hay, self-fed; plus barrel salt self-fed. Beginning 11th day the linseed oilmeal was decreased to 2.0 pounds per head daily. Beginning 187th day corn silage was discontinued and linseed oilmeal fed on the shelled corn.

Lot number 8 were fed the above and in addition, were given what was termed mineral mixture C, which consisted of 98 per cent by weight of mineral mixture B., and 2 per cent of iron oxide. (Mineral mixture

B, consisted of bone meal special 49.97; limestone, high calcium, ground, 49.97, and potassium iodide, .06.) This lot number 8, was fed 1.0204 ounces per head, daily of this mineral mixture C., while lot number 7 was fed in the same way without the addition of the iron oxide.

Lot number 9 were fed the same as lot number 8, except that the proportion of mineral mixture B., was cut down to 97.95, the iron oxide remained the same—2 per cent—and there was added .05 blue vitriol.

The results, in part, are tabulated as follows:

Lot No.	IV Check	VII Simple Minerals	VIII Simple Minerals and Iron Oxide	IX Simple Minerals, Iron Oxide, and Copper Sulphate
Av. initial wt.....	325.59	325.16	326.63	324.84
Av. final wt.....	878.00	887.84	956.21	925.63
Av. daily gain.....	2.302	2.344	2.623	2.503
Av. daily feed:				
Shelled corn	8.468	8.252	9.185	8.557
Linseed oilmeal...	2.021	2.021	2.021	2.021
Minerals .....		.063	.064	.064
Corn silage.....	10.266	9.792	10.594	10.677
Alfalfa hay.....	2.764	2.870	3.404	3.061
Barrel salt.....	.015	.011	.013	.020
Feed required for 100 lbs. gain:				
Shelled corn	367.92	351.97	350.12	341.82
Linseed oilmeal...	87.80	86.20	77.03	80.73
Minerals		B 2.67	C 2.43	D 2.55
Corn silage.....	446.00	417.65	403.84	426.52
Alfalfa hay	120.06	122.41	129.77	122.28
Barrel salt .....	.66	.45	.50	.81
Cost of feed, 100 lbs. gain:				
Excluding hogs...\$10.40	\$10.14	\$9.86	\$9.86	
Feed saved per 100 lbs. gain on steers by hogs:				
Shelled corn	29.67	26.76	28.75	33.81
Tankage .....	.87	.82	.84	1.01
Block salt.....	—03	—02	—01	.00
Net cost feed, 100 lbs. gain on steers:				
Crediting feed saved by hogs	\$9.96	\$9.73	\$9.43	\$9.35

The margins, per steer, over feed costs were for lot number 4, \$33.80, for lot number 7, \$35.70, for lot number 8, \$43.54 and for lot number 9, \$40.25.

Low Prices Due to Marketing Act

There isn't any doubt about it that the federal grain marketing act and its administration is wrecking the grain business. It accounts in large measure for the present low prices.

The speculative element on which the market depends for support is being punished for its activities, is being driven out. The trade of the government is so large that it runs into manipulation of the market. Everything is up in the air and no trader knows where he stands or where the market stands.—J. J. Stream of Shaffer & Stream, Chicago, Ill.

Relative Grain Feeding Values

When a bushel of corn sells at 80 cents, a bushel of wheat is worth 86 cents in feeding value compared to corn, a bushel of barley is worth 65 cents and a bushel of oats 39 cents, according to figures compiled by G. Bohstedt of the University of Wisconsin.

Wheat is considered equal, pound per pound, for corn in feeding value, according to the Wisconsin figures. Barley is considered 5 per cent less valuable than corn, and oats 15 per cent less valuable. In making up the grain ration, the following facts should be kept in mind: The grain ration should contain two or more kinds of grain; wheat should not make up more than one-third of the grain ration; part or all of the corn in the ration can be replaced by an equal weight of barley and a part or all of the oats can be replaced by an equal weight of bran.

A 24-INCH MONARCH GRINDS 3 TONS OF EGG MASH PER HOUR

At a cost of only 60 cents per ton Bancroft Elevator Co. are grinding ton after ton of egg mash at the rate of three tons per hour on their

Monarch Ball Bearing Attrition Mill With Pneumatic Products Collector

They also ground 4570 pounds of corn, oats and barley in thirty minutes in a recent test. Here is what they say about their mill *"it has helped us get new customers and satisfy our old ones."* If you are having trouble meeting competition or want to reduce grinding costs get the details of this the Monarch Attrition Mill with air collector.

Ask for Catalog ID.

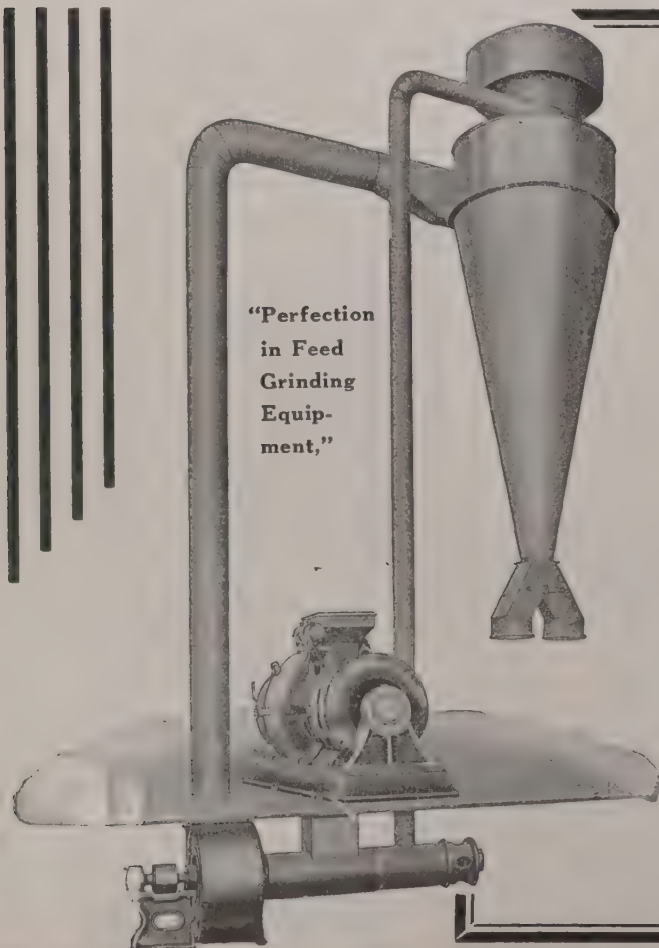
SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., Inc.

1202 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.

Chicago Office:
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Kansas City Office:
612 New England Building

FLOUR AND FEED MILL MACHINERY



Cottonseed Crashings

Cottonseed crashings during the three months ended with October totaled 1,664,138 tons, against 1,511,110 tons in the same period last year. Receipts of seed at mills totaled 2,700,097 tons for the period, against 2,647,170 tons in 1929, and stocks on hand October 31 were 1,081,393 tons, against 1,177,666 tons on the same date a year ago.

Products manufactured during the period included crude oil, 502,708,196 pounds, against 461,806,392 pounds last year; refined oil, 361,164,262 pounds, against 317,863,085 pounds; cake and meal, 748,851 tons, against 673,861 tons, and hulls, 460,776 tons, against 413,129 tons.

Anti-Friction Drive for Haines Mixers

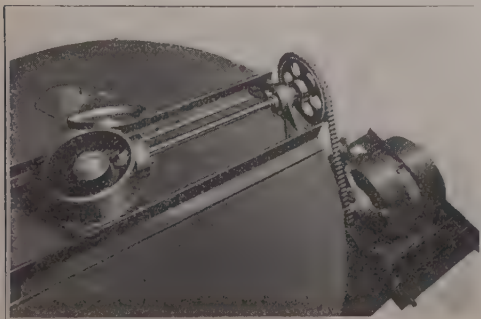
A radical departure from the conventional type of drive is announced for the Haines Feed Mixer built by the Grain Machinery Co. By adopting a complete anti-friction drive as standard equipment, not only is smoother and quieter operation possible, but increased efficiency for the mixer in general with less wear on the driving units.

The anti-friction or spiral bevel gear drive as it is sometimes called that will be furnished with every Haines Feed Mixer represents the application of modern improvements in drives of this type. Its construction includes cut spiral gears of nickel-chrome steel, roller bearings, alloy steel drive shaft, gears and bearings mounted in cast iron gear case with dust proof cover. This protective measure insures long wear to spiral gear drives.

In mounting the anti-friction drive on Haines Feed Mixers every precaution has been followed to make it unusually sturdy and perfectly rigid. Starting with the cast iron gear case, this is slipped over the extended shaft of the patented Haines spiral mixer unit, the case extending a proportionate distance below the top of mixer. A bronze bushing and ball bearing insures perfect fit with just enough allowances to allow the shaft to turn freely and yet, uniformly. Next the chrome steel machine cut spiral drive gear is mounted in case and over the shaft and dowelled into position. The chrome steel spiral gear that is fastened to the alloy steel drive to which is attached clutch pulley on the other end is perfectly machined and properly aligned so that complete contact with the larger drive gear is allowed. Immediately behind the smaller gear is a Timken Roller Bearing and grease and dust proof seal.

At the farther end of top of mixer where clutch pulley is attached to drive shaft, a bracket is placed to hold the shaft in perfect alignment and rigid position. Here again a roller bearing is used and provided with grease and dust seals to reduce wear to a minimum.

While this Haines Anti-Friction drive on the feed mixer is simply designed still it is



Anti-Friction Drive for Haines Mixers

sturdily constructed so as to last indefinitely and represents another advantage to be added to the many features that have always proven successful in obtaining the best results in the thorough, rapid mixing of dry feeds.

Feed Trade Marks

Feeders Supply & Mfg. Co., Kansas City, Mo., filed ser. No. 277,626, the word "Sugar-Fat" for stock and poultry feed.

For More Horses and Mules on Farms

Will consumption of milk and bread and meat stand still?

The time is not far distant when it will, declares Wayne Dinsmore, Sec. of the Horse Assn. of America, in a recently issued statement.

In this he quotes leading economists to show that population growth is declining at such a rapid rate as to indicate a stabilization within 30 years in which deaths will equal births, both in the United States and in Northern Europe.

Mr. Dinsmore calls attention to the fact that the two principal things produced on farms are raw materials for food and for clothing, and that these things are produced in increasing quantities all over the world.

Farmers must realize, Mr. Dinsmore concludes, that a wise alternative is to raise and feed some livestock not intended for human consumption but for serving them in their farm operations as efficient, cheaply kept farm power—good, sound horses and mules, in other words. Used in big teams, they are the best, most efficient form of power for the farm; and, kept on pasture as they should be, they cause the owner almost no cash expense. Anyone desiring copy of the statement in full may have it by writing to Wayne Dinsmore, sec'y, Horse Ass'n of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

A Farm Board loan of \$7,000 at 1½ per cent has been obtained by the Uintah Farm Basin Co-operative Ass'n for the purchase of a warehouse, according to reports from Craig, Colo. A good sale, but when will the Farm Board get its money back?

Revision of Trade Practice Rules

The trade practice conference rules adopted by the various industries with the approval of the Federal Trade Commission have been signed by 453,000 separate business concerns, many of them among the largest in the United States, engaged in 110 separate industries. The conferences, of course, represented concerns that did not sign the rules, but who abide by them. For instance, the rules of the conference of the periodical publishers represented 6,000 different magazines, but they were signed by only 130 publishers. Under the rules, the signers thereto pledged themselves to observe honesty and fair dealing in business and to use their influence for the suppression of fraud and unfair practices in trade.

The Commission has stayed the operation of its orders for the revision of the rules pending the argument which is to be made Nov. 25. Objections of the industries to the action of the Commission in withholding its approval of certain rules, adopted at trade practice conferences will be taken up. Previously the industries had been notified of the Commission's action and were given until Nov. 15 to file briefs on the subject.

The industries affected have selected Messrs. Louis E. Flye, Boston; Sol. A. Herzog, New York, and E. Barrett Prettyman, Washington, as the attorneys to appear before the Commission.

ANNOUNCING

A COMPLETE ANTI-FRICTION DRIVE
AS STANDARD EQUIPMENT ON
HAINES FEED MIXERS
PATENTED

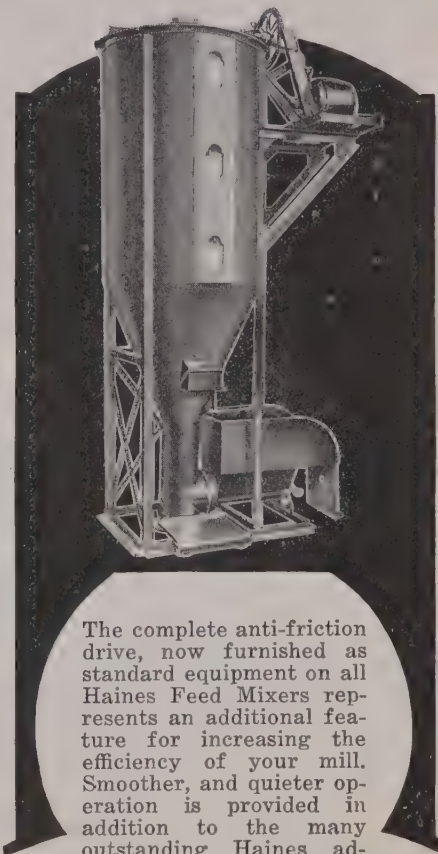
CONSTRUCTION INCLUDES

Cut spiral gears of nickel-chrome steel.

Timken Roller Bearing.

Alloy Steel drive shaft.

Gears and bearings enclosed in dust tight case.



The complete anti-friction drive, now furnished as standard equipment on all Haines Feed Mixers represents an additional feature for increasing the efficiency of your mill. Smoother, and quieter operation is provided in addition to the many outstanding Haines advantages for thorough, uniform, and rapid mixing of dry feeds, that have proven profitable in hundreds of successful installations.

Model No. 1 — Capacity 40 bushels

Model No. 3 — Capacity 80 bushels

Built with charging hopper above or below floor.

Equipped with pulley for belt drive or furnished complete with motor and speed reduction.

**DURABLE — EFFICIENT
QUIET RUNNING**

The Mixer that Really Mixes

WRITE FOR BULLETIN 22-G

The GRAIN MACHINERY COMPANY
MARION, OHIO

Starving Livestock an Extravagant Economy

BY KIERAN MORRISON

"Trade reports suggest heavy feeding of straw and a closer feeding of fodder and other roughages to supplement the shortage of hay and pastures," says the U. S. Dept. of Agri., Oct. 29 review of the feed market.

This report also states that, "the relatively low price of wheat, ample supplies of this grain and heavy utilization from the better than average oats and barley crops are apparently curtailing consumer interest for by-product and commercially mixed feeds."

This outlook would indicate that farmers are planning on wintering their livestock as cheaply as possible by feeding straw and other low-value roughages which ordinarily are not utilized as feed, and that the feeding of grain and purchased feeds will be cut to a minimum.

Whether the farmer realizes the full significance of his change is doubtful. Of course he is looking only to the immediate future and is thinking only of the fact that he will not have to spend so much money this winter for feed. But this is just what he should not do. He should look farther into the future and determine where his greatest profit will come. And this profit certainly will not come from half-starved animals, cows that receive a measly portion

things they have to buy are cheaper in proportion.

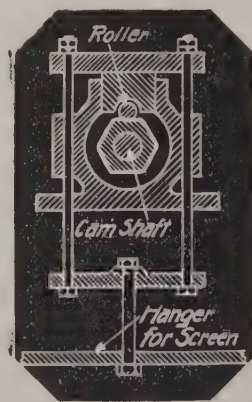
In the Economical Production Contest sponsored by the Linseed Meal Educational Committee which closed Sept. 1, many of the boys produced butter at a cost of less than 20 cents per pound, and they figured the grain and hay they fed at the price for which they could have sold it or at the price which they would have had to pay, had they been buying it instead of feeding all the home grown grains they could.

The feeding of home grown grains, of course, increased their profits, but they did not figure that in the contest. All figures were based on market prices at the time. Farmers could learn lessons from these boys if they would study their methods, for every boy made a good profit.

Such contests can do an immense amount of good in improving conditions in any neighborhood, and it would be a wise move for feed dealers to recommend that the 4-H boys and girls in their communities join in the contest during the present year.

The New "Kam-Tap" Screen

The new "Kam-Tap" vibrating screen, being put out by the Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co., uses a very simple and yet a very practical method for vibrating screens used in the separation of all kinds



Mounting for Screen

of grain as well as other commodities. The entire screen frame is suspended from a cam roller, which, as it rides over the cam points at high speed, causes the screen to sharply rise and fall, thus setting up an intense vibration.

The material enters the upper end and is tumbled over and over, the movement being so violent that clogging is impossible and those things that are to be screened out being quickly separated and eliminated.

Vibrations can be regulated to an unusually wide degree due to the fact that the entire screen frame is suspended from the cam roller, and cams with 4 to 8 points are available and quickly interchangeable. These cams operate in an oil bath and have a very long life as the cam roller passes over the cam points with a rolling rather than a rubbing motion.

"Kam-Tap" screens are built in 10 sizes and with one, two and three decks, and all sizes can be furnished with either pulley for belt drive, or with individual motor drive mounted on the screen frame.



Developed to meet the urgent demand for a feed rich in available phosphates, palatable, and suited to the mineral requirements of all live stock and poultry.

BEST FOR MIXED FEED
Finely ground, specially screened for mixing purposes. Low in moisture, sterilized and uniform. Recommended by leading Experimental Stations and those who have used it.

DARLING & COMPANY
Dept. No. M Chicago, Ill.

FAIRMONT'S

Pure Flake Buttermilk

9 Large Plants
Excellent Service

THE FAIRMONT CREAMERY CO U.S.A.
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

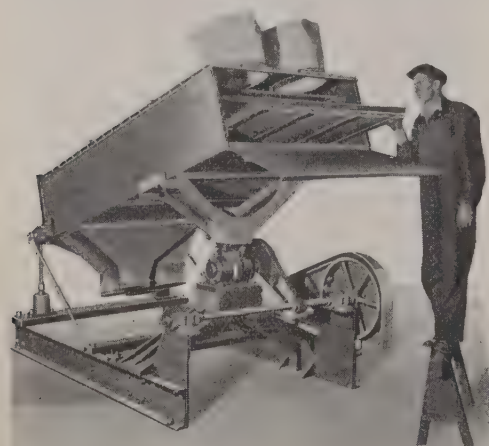
Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocunut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Mineral mixtures
Charcoal	Molasses
Commercial feeds	Oyster shell, crushed
Cottonseed meal, cake	Peanut meal
Feed mixers	Phosphates, rock
Feed concentrates	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feeders for mills	Salt
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Skim milk, dried
	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

WHEN in the market for Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Brewers' Dried Grains or Malt Sprouts, get in touch with

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS



Kam-Tap Vibrating Screen

of straw and fodder, with a little grain of unbalanced mixtures.

Feed prices are cheaper now than they have been for a long time, while produce prices are at a point where the farmer can make money if he will conduct his farm on a business basis, buy feeds which will pay for themselves in the higher returns, and leave a profit. He may say that this cannot be done, but it has been done when feed prices were lower than they are now, and it is being done now by farmers in many sections of the country.

A comparison of prices with those of last year show that corn and oats are selling a little cheaper while the price of bran is about 70 per cent of that of last year, and linseed meal is less than 70 per cent of last year's price. Milk, however, is bringing a higher price than it did last year, while butter is selling at about 85 per cent of last year's price.

With prices of the farmers' products and the grains he may have to buy based on these proportions there is no reason why he should not make money if he has been making money during the past few years. The trouble with many farmers is that they look only at the prices of things they have to sell and do not consider the fact that

Established 1878

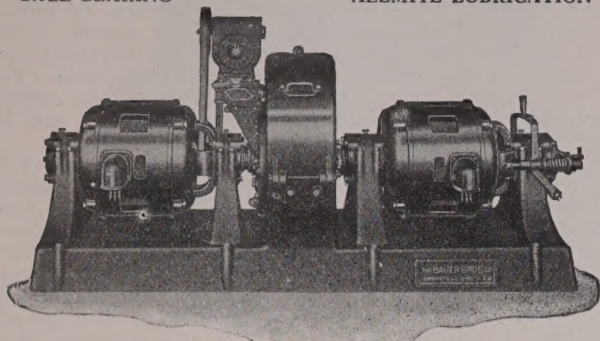
Bauer

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ATTRITION MILLS

BALL BEARING

ALEMITE LUBRICATION



BELT AND MOTOR DRIVE

SEVEN SIZES

Interior easily accessible. Automatic quick release, pressure relief springs.

Feeder is ball bearing, noiseless, has bronze gear with hardened steel worm.

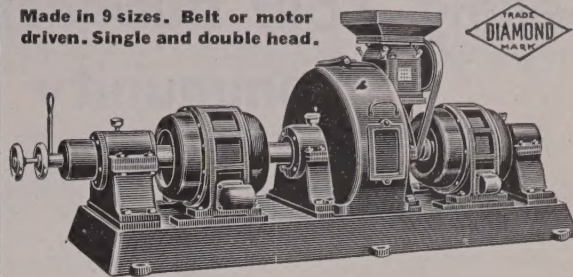
Suspended motor construction. Rotor and stator always centered. Ammeter with all Motor Mills.

The BAUER BROS. CO.

Manufacturers

"BAUER" HAMMER MILLS, CRUSHERS, ETC.
Springfield Ohio

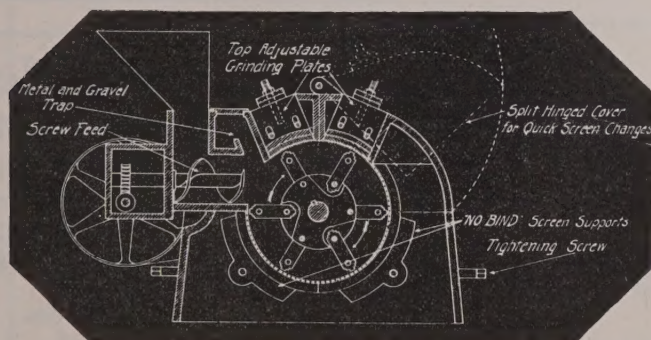
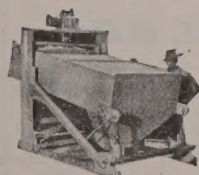
Made in 9 sizes. Belt or motor driven. Single and double head.



Ball Bearing . . .

Diamond Attrition Mills**Small Grains**

in greater volume will be ground into Feed this year than ever before. Millers that operate DIAMOND MILLS will grind a large portion of this grain efficiently and economically. The grinding season is here. We have a Diamond Mill to fit your needs.

Diamond Huller Co., Winona, Minn.**The "SUPER-Williams" Force Feed Hammer Mill**

The "KAM-TAP" Vibrating Screen for alfalfa meal and other cereal separations.

For regrounding alfalfa, fine ground oats, barley, screenings, etc.

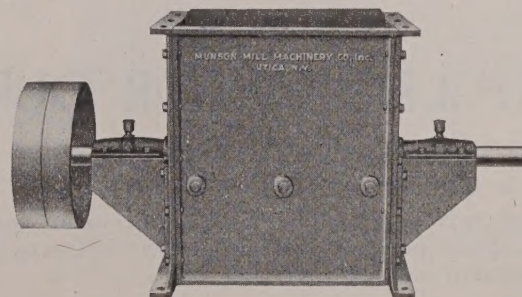
Consistently shows capacity increases of 15% to 100% with the same power due to screw feed which insures steady maximum feed with no overloads and no wasteful light loads. Nine popular sizes including large diameter slow speed mills. Write us.

Williams Patent Crusher & Pulverizer Co.

721 Montgomery St., St. Louis, Mo.

Chicago
37 W. Van Buren St.New York
15 Park RowSan Francisco
337 Rialto Bldg.

Williams
PATENT CRUSHERS GRINDERS SHREDDERS



"Wish to say that I am a very enthusiastic booster of your Horizontal Corn Crusher. I have been running it since September on mostly poor corn, and it has been taking it as fast as one man could shovel. Even husks or trash won't bother it."

Just another report from Wisconsin on the fine running qualities of the Munson Horizontal Crusher.

These machines have also shown in repeated tests that they are practically unbreakable—that they use little power for their large capacities—and that ear corn is reduced to a nice size for further grinding on a hammer or attrition mill.

Let us refer you to the nearest installation and send descriptive literature. No obligation, of course.

MUNSON MILL MACHINERY COMPANY

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

Representatives all over the United States

Selling Your Business to the Community

BY HAROLD V. HAYES

The 26,000 country elevator operators of the U. S. today face a tremendous problem. The feeder, the tractor, the automobile and prohibition have greatly diminished their grain shipping business. With many a decreased volume has not been followed with a higher unit profit. The result has been decreasing profits during a period of decline in the value of the dollar. As a result many grain dealers are in a very unhealthy position.

The decreased volume of grain business is the result of

1. Abandoning of farms.
2. Lower productive power of land.
3. The competition of other retailers.
4. The feeding of more grain, where produced.

The margin of profit has not been increased because

1. Competitive dealers have failed to agree on corrective measures.
2. Political agitation has kept the grain trade in a state of continual apprehension.

These factors are the cause of the present unsatisfactory conditions. They also contain an answer to the dealer's problem. Their study, a comparison of these conditions with those surrounding other industries, and the carrying out of such steps as are applicable to the particular job will help to correct this situation.

At this particular time the grain dealer's

greatest problem is the competition of the Government. The Government activity has affected the country elevator operator locally and in interfering with the marketing of commodities which he handles. That the Government has taken these steps may be due to the grain dealer himself. For years the trading in grain for future delivery has been the subject of many bitter attacks. To experienced grain dealers the function of this trading is obvious. To the public there is a complete lack of understanding of its function. If the public had been fully informed of the valuable service which is rendered and of the low marketing costs which are a direct result of this futures market, public opinion would never have countenanced any governmental interference with this agency.

While the attacks of the agitators and politicians on the Boards of Trade and the maintenance of an open world market have not directly affected the country grain dealer they have opened the way for direct attacks that might have been avoided if the public had been aware of the value to all producers and consumers of an open world market.

Government activity has resulted from agitation by the scheming racketeers for so-called farm relief. Just what this relief should be is not agreed upon. That it is not those things which have been sponsored by the Farm Board is quite apparent. To stop

further activities the mind of the public should be influenced to prevent further waste of the taxpayers money by the Government.

Public confidence is won by giving actual facts about the operation of business. What is obvious to grain dealers is confusing to the public. Tell your patrons the obvious facts, and in an interesting way. Their understanding of these facts will win their confidence, will gain their approval of present-day methods of doing business. Public opinion can then be guided to win its assistance in removing demands for government control of grain markets. Your frankness and simplicity in this campaign will strengthen their good will and bring you more of their business.

Believing that the presenting of these facts in a clear, straightforward manner by you will gain their appreciation of your present dilemma we have prepared a series of advertisements telling this story. We are offering this series to you for their cost of preparation. We will publish one each issue and you may order them as they are printed.

Much is to be accomplished in selling the service of the grain dealer to his community and the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated is glad to take this step, believing it is of vital importance in counteracting unfavorable publicity and the competitive activity of the Government, to which you are now subjected.

GOOD BARLEY

Wire

TED BRANSON CO.

Salina

Kansas

Wheat - Corn - Kaffir - Seeds

"A RAILROAD FOR OUR TOWN!"

What excitement such an announcement caused sixty years ago. How farming boomed. What industry followed the development of our railroads.

Grain could be produced and marketed in quantities. People in the cities needed flour, and with railroads to transport it all fertile land within reach of these railroads could be tilled profitably.

Once more the country merchant was the agent of exchange. He exchanged merchandise for grain. But his margin of profit was necessarily high. He had to hope the dealer to whom he shipped the grain would offer him enough to replace the merchandise he had traded, plus a profit. There was no one market place. Prices varied widely, even in the same community.

To-day the price of grain is uniform the country over. You can learn the market as it's made. The development of our present marketing system for grain has eliminated most of the early risk. Reduced risk has resulted in a reduced margin to the grain merchant. You get the maximum value in a transaction with us. Call and get the markets.

YOUR NAME

TELEPHONE: QUICK 123

34% Linseed Meal

Also 30% Blended Oil Meal

Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines, Ia.

HIAWATHA GRAIN CO.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Grain, Screenings, Mill Oats

GROUND FEEDS

Straight Cars

Mixed Cars

Operating HIAWATHA MILL

"Feeds and Feeding"

ILLUSTRATED

19th Edition—770 Pages

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

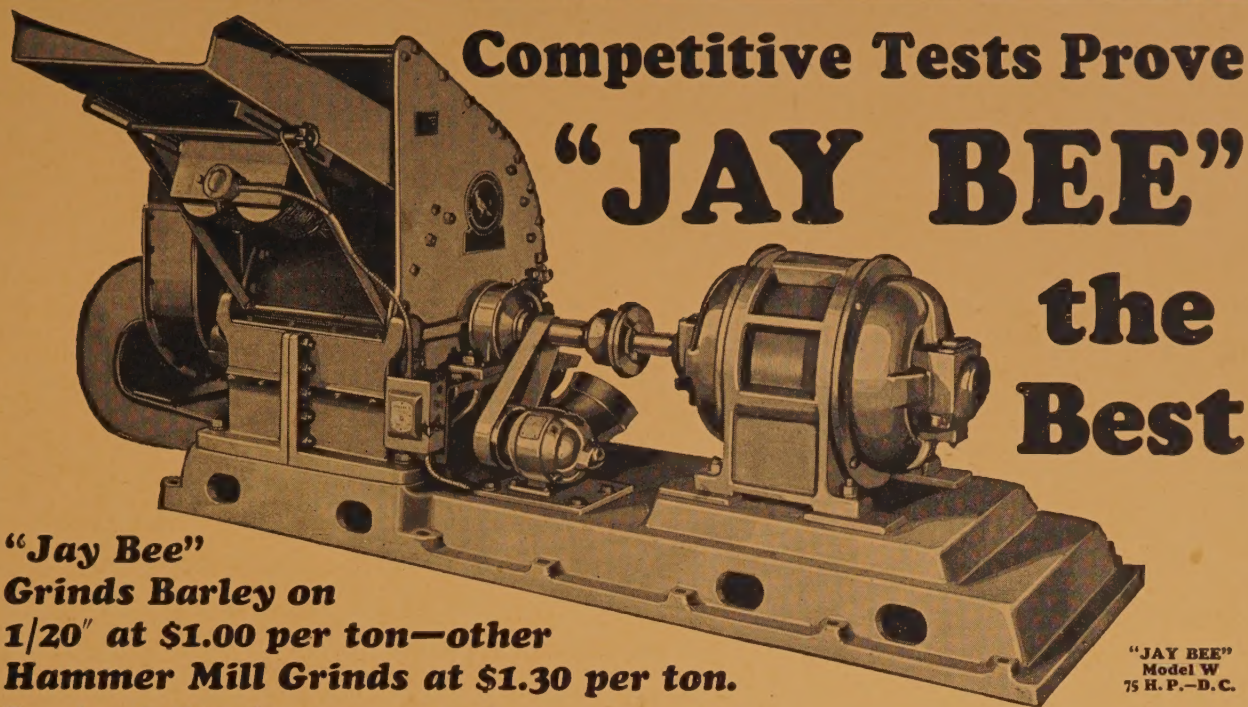
The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise their farmer patrons as to the best in feeds. Keep it in your office within easy reach of your patrons and encourage their reading it.

Contains valuable formulae and suggestions on feed ingredients, proportions, etc.

Price \$4.50, f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.



Competitive Tests Prove "JAY BEE" the Best

"Jay Bee"
Grinds Barley on
1/20" at \$1.00 per ton—other
Hammer Mill Grinds at \$1.30 per ton.

Facts from feed grinder users are many times more important to prospective feed grinder buyers than manufacturers' claims. For nearly every feed mill manufacturer claims to grind at the lowest cost per ton. They all can't do it—only one of them can. Who is right?

Claims like these only tend to confuse the buyer.

We have always maintained that users' results are what really count. When the preponderance of evidence in the field shows that any make of feed grinder leads in sales, length of time in service, and economy of maintenance that mill must be the one that grinds at the lowest cost per ton.

To prove the economy of the "Jay Bee" mill, and also of another make of hammer mill, a large milling plant in Missouri (name given on request) recently made a 2-hour test. Both mills were 75 H.P., D.C., 3600 R.P.M., equipped with automatic feeders and magnetic separators. At the right is the test:

When better feed grinders are built, Bossert will build them. Over 14,000 "Jay Bee" mills in use—more "Jay Bee" mills in the milling industry than all other hammer mills combined.

The "Jay Bee" is made in sizes and styles to meet every grinding requirement: from 12 H. P. to 100 H. P. for belt, v-belt and direct-connected drives. Write for literature and complete details.

42 lb. Barley	"Jay Bee"	Other Mill
Screen - - - -	1/20"	1/20"
Power consumed - -	140 KW	132.5 KW
Amount ground - -	6272 lbs.	4587 lbs.
Time - - - -	2 hrs., 2 min.	2 hrs., 2 min.
Power cost at .225 KW	\$3.15	\$2.98

Note: The "Jay Bee" ground 1685 lbs. barley extra at a power cost of 17c. The grinding was at the rate of 3084 lbs. per hour for the "Jay Bee;" 2254 lbs. for the other mill. The "Jay Bee" ground 36% more than the other mill.

The cost per ton on the "Jay Bee" was \$1.00; the cost per ton on the other mill was \$1.30. 30% lower on the "Jay Bee"

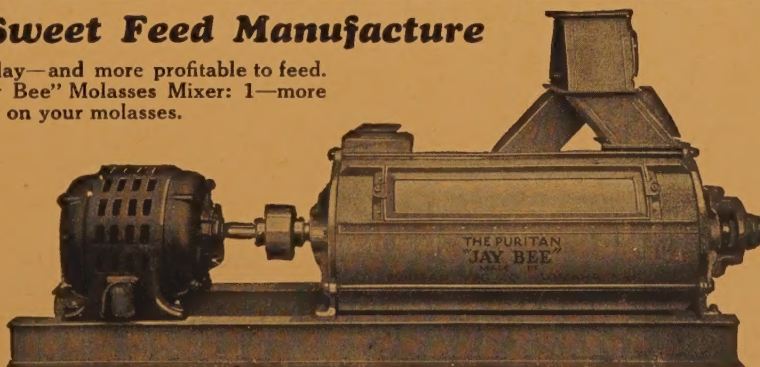
At the time of this test the "Jay Bee" hammers showed very little wear after 286 hours of grinding over a 3/32", 1/16" and 1/20" screen.

"JAY BEE" MOLASSES MIXER

Equip Your Plant for Sweet Feed Manufacture

Sweet feed is becoming more popular every day—and more profitable to feed. You can make a three way profit with a "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer: 1—more grinding profits; 2—your mixing profit; 3—profit on your molasses.

Users have proved that the "Jay Bee" Molasses Mixer is the only mixer that will mix cold molasses in any proportion without balling the molasses in temperatures down to 20° below zero. The only mixer that distributes the molasses from 64 holes in the central hollow shaft. 28 beaters permit a thorough and uniform mixture of molasses and feed. Made in two sizes: for small and medium sized plants, and for large plants. Write for literature and users' reports of success.

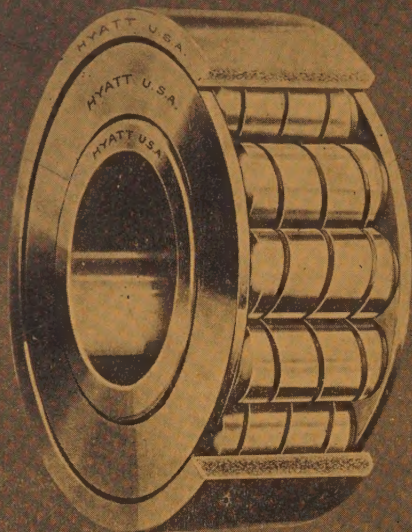


J. B. SEDBERRY, Inc., 76 Hickory St., Utica, N. Y.
J. B. SEDBERRY CO., 819 Exchange Avenue, CHICAGO, ILL.
JAY BEE SALES CO. 319-325 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
311-312 Terminal Warehouse Bldg., Omaha, Nebr.

Hyatts . . . to be sure

When the Tri-State Milling Company built their new elevators at Wall and Quinn, South Dakota, Hyatt Roller Bearings were included in the specifications as a matter of course.

At Sturgis they have two 1500 bushel legs, with a distance of 80 feet between centers, equipped with Hyatts and driven with one 7½ H.P. motor.



The Wall, So. Dakota Mill of the Tri-State Milling Company, Belle Fourche, South Dakota, and built by the T. E. Ibberson Co., employs the protection of Hyatts on all headshafts.



For 20 years, Hyatt bearings have been employed at strategic positions in the Belle Fourche Mill of this company, giving complete satisfaction . . . ease of installation and maintenance . . . freedom from friction and its attendant fire hazard . . . conservation of power . . . elimination of delays due to wear and replacement.

Small wonder, then, that Tri-State, like many other mills, is so loyal to Hyatts. And like a good friend, Hyatt bearings keep faith with such unwavering confidence by providing a high degree of operating efficiency.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
Newark Detroit Chicago Pittsburgh Oakland

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS